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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

The Elections.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

THE ELECTED

The Court Martial.

GONE TO WORK.

King Victor Emmanuel.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, July 2—*Midnight*—via LONDON, July 3—7:30 A. M.—The elections passed off without any disturbance and little excitement was apparent throughout the day, and the city is perfectly calm to-night. No idea of the result can be formed until morning. There is no doubt of the election of Gambetta to the department of the Lower Seine. No definite returns have received from the other departments.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The various rumors which have been circulated concerning the safety of the valuable contents of the National Library at Paris, are satisfactorily disposed of by a correspondent to the *Tribune*, who has visited the building and made the necessary inquiries, and strange to say, the Communists not distant have left the treasures of the library, but contented themselves by ousting the officials, and leaving the books and works untouched.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, July 3.—The returns indicate the election of fifteen moderate republicans. Gambetta is returned. The *Siecle* states that the army did not vote. Rochefort has been pronounced insane. A long interview has been held between Thiers and Fabrice, the German administrator of civil affairs in France. The workmen all voted for Gambetta and Hugo, who are the candidates elected for the Seine section of the Seine Inferieure department of Paris. The returns from Sceaux are favorable to the Government candidate. The election of Gambetta, Wallowski, Couriet, Farcoult, Prassevens, Clamey and Lockroy is certain. The returns are still meagre, but it is probable that the Parisian Press Union has succeeded in electing fifteen of its candidates. Of the Radical list, Gambetta alone is successful. In many of the districts only a two-thirds vote was polled.

THE VOTE.

PARIS, June 3.—A dispatch from Bordeaux announces that four Republicans have been chosen from the Department of the Seine to the Assembly. The Republicans cast 65,000 votes, the Imperialists 18,000 and the Royalists 19,000.

General Faidherbe and M. Testretein republicans, have been elected from the Department Du Nord by a twelve thousand majority. Departments Pas De Calais and Somme have also chosen General Faidherbe. The Department Aisne elects republicans and the Department Seine infersure elects moderate republicans. Only two Monarchists are chosen in the Paris. An approximate estimate of the election in thirty-four departments exclusive of that of the Seine is fifty-six Republicans and twelve Conservatives.

SUGAR.

The sugar refiners of Paris are once more employing German workmen.

COURT MARTIAL.

The court martial for the trial of Communists convenes in Paris to-morrow.

MODERATE REPUBLICANS.

VERSAILLES, July 3.—It is now considered certain that eight or ninety of the one hundred and fourteen deputies chosen yesterday to the Assembly are moderate republicans and will support the administration of Thiers.

GAMBETTA ELECTED.

M. Gambetta has been returned to the Assembly from Versailles.

LIBERALS ELECTED.

Liberals have been chosen to the Assembly from the Departments of the Seine and Oise.

M. de Lavergeer and Magne are among the successful candidates.

M. Rouher is declared in the Department Charente Inferieure.

NO IMPORTANCE.

No political importance is attached to the fact that the Orleans Princes dined on Saturday with Thiers.

THE BUDGET.

The discussion on the budget was resumed in the Assembly to-day. Deputies from Lyons have presented to the Assembly a protest unanimously signed against the increased duties against the imposition of the tax on silk.

ENGLAND.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, July 3.—It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from the position. The British Ambassador at Vienna will be succeeded by Sir Alexander Buchanan. Lord Loftus, present Ambassador to Berlin, long the latter's post at St. Petersburg. Odo Russell has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin. He will be replaced in his foreign office by Lord Tenterden.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The French loan is already much above the price at which it was issued, because of the quiet manner in which the fortnightly French elections passed off.

IMPROVING.

The health of Childers, late First Lord of the Admiralty, is improving.

ORANGEMEN RIOT.

In the disturbances by Orangemen on Saturday at Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, the military was called out. Upon the riot act being read the rioters dispersed, and quiet was restored.

NEW STEAMER.

The steamship Arragon, the pioneer steamer of the Bristol and New York line, sailed from Bristol on Saturday with forty-four passengers and a full cargo. Thousands of spectators witnessed the departure, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the new line.

THE CENSUS.

LONDON, July 3.—The details of the census received show the manufacturing cities have lost in population since 1860.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

LONDON, July 3.—The steamer Colorado has arrived out.

HAVANA.

CAPTURED.

HAVANA, July 3.—The Spanish gunboat Neptuna captured the insurgent General Frederico Cavada while he was trying to leave the Island. He was taken to Puerto Principe for trial. His execution is certain. The Neptuna also captured the Cuban Admiral Pearlo, who was made famous by capturing the Spanish coasting Corrandilario. Pearlo was taken to Nuevitas for trial.

ITALY.

THE KING IN ROME.

ROME, July 3.—Victor Emanuel arrived today and had an enthusiastic reception.

ARRIVED.

ROME, July 3.—The Ministers from Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain and the United States to the Court of Victor Emanuel have arrived in this city.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 3.—Prince Imperial Frederic k William and wife leave to-morrow for England on a visit to Queen Victoria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 3.—Consols 92¼, 5-2s of '62, 91⅝; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 90. 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—5 20s of 1862 95½@95⅝.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes buoyant at 55f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝d. California wheat 11s 7d; winter 11s 3d; spring 10s 5@10s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s. Cheese 57s.

NEWARK.

The Halstead Murder.

NEWARK, July 3.—The grief of ex-Chancellor Halstead on hearing of the murder of his son, Pet Halstead, yesterday, was intense and it is hardly possible he can survive. He was last night incapable of being consoled and wandered from room to room in his house moaning piteously. Boyd has employed General Runyan as counsel. The prisoner's friends claim that he is worth twenty thousand dollars, having inherited fifty to one hundred dollars per week from business. On the other hand it is stated he has no real estate and cannot have saved any large amount of money for the reason he has been neglecting his business and furnishing about twenty dollars a week to Mrs. Wilson.

NEWBURYPORT.

Fatal Accident—Eleven Men Buried in an Embankment.

NEWBURYPORT, July 3.—On Saturday, at Marche's Hill, a bank suddenly caved in, burying eleven men beneath an immense mass of earth. They were soon rescued. Some were but little injured. Two others, Johnny Twohoy and James Cushman, were dead when reached; a third, John Clifford, was badly but not seriously injured. Cushman and Twohoy each leave a widow and six children. The cut where the accident occurred was about thirty feet deep, and the men had come to more gravelly soil, which, having no clay in it, caved in and brought down the whole mass.

ROCHESTER.

Drowned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3.—By the overturning of a row boat in Irondequoit bay this morning, Miss Ella Leland, teacher of the public school, Miss Carrie Abel of New York, and Mr. Keeler B. B. Yarm of this city were drowned.

NEW YORK.

The Halstead Murder—Bowen's Pardon—Rum—Colored Troops—Beecher—Arrested—The Irving Bust—Labor Conspiracy—The Storm—Heavy Sentence—Sentence Suspended—Better—Illicit Distilleries,

NEW YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE HALSTEAD MURDER.

The murder of Pet Halstead in the bedroom of his mistress by her lover, yesterday morning caused intense excitement in Newark. The murderer, Botts, expresses no regret for the deed. After he was arrested he said he expected he would have a poor Fourth of July, but Halstead would have a poorer one. He was satisfied to be strung on the first tree he came to, but he had all the satisfaction he wanted. The tragic end of Long and the eventful career of Halstead will once more revive in the memories of thousands of people who were in Washington during the war many amusing reminiscences of one who was the best known man of that time. Ex-Chancellor Halstead and Major George H. Halstead, father and brother of the deceased, were both at the scene of the tragedy yesterday, waiting the Coroner's permission to take away the remains. The funeral will take place on Wednesday from his late elegant residence, corner Broad and Parkhurst streets.

BOWEN'S PARDON.

A Washington special says that it is stated that the President, on Saturday at two o'clock, telegraphed the Attorney General to make out the papers for the pardon of A. C. Bowen, and to forward them to Long Branch at once. This information was received by Bowen, and he was given to understand that if the papers were sent last night he would be liberated on Tuesday. On the contrary, it is asserted that District Attorney Fisher, who prosecuted the case, and Attorney General Akerman, refused to recommend Bowen's pardon, and that the opinion of the Attorney General forwarded to the President last night was to that effect. Akerman declined to give any information whatever when questioned in regard to the case.

CONSPIRACY.

A dispatch from Massachusetts states that the Supreme Court of that State has just made a notable decison in a suit instituted by a stone cutter, to recover a certain sum of money (five hundred dollars), levied as a fine by the Trade Union to which he belonged, for cutting stone in a manner contrary to the rules of the Union. The court ruled that the demand was illegal, and that the combination to bind and fine persons participating in it was also imposed on the principals, and of $100 on the employes.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

John Lee, colored, pleaded guilty at the General Sessions to-day to stabbing another colored man in the abdomen, and having indicted him Judge Bedford was commenting seriously on the offence, was sentenced to nine years and six months in the State prison.

ARRESTED.

At a late hour on Saturday night, Captain P. G. Gleason, publisher of the Long Island City *News* was arrested by United States officers on a charge of having once been the owner of an illicit distillery.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Jude Cardozo to-day suspended till Wednesday the sentence of Wm. O'Kill, broker, convicted of having had in his possession and sold some bonds stolen from the Norwalk, Connecticut, Bank.

BETTER.

Ex-Senator Grimes, of Iowa, who returned from Europe yesterday, will spend the summer with his family in New England. His health is nearly restored.

THE HALSTEAD BUST.

A great concourse of people visited the Irving bust yesterday afternoon, so large at times that it was difficult for newcomers to get a glimpse of it.

DEAD.

Colonel Wm. May of the Ordnance Department, died this morning at his residence in this city, aged sixty-five.

RUM.

The usual number of rows and murders occurred in the rum hotels of the city and suburbs yesterday.

COLORED TROOPS.

A colored military organization will parade to-morrow and be reviewed with the other troops.

BEECHER.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached his last sermon prior to the Summer vacation last evening.

STORM.

A heavy thunder and rain storm passed over this city last night.

CHICAGO.

The Warehouse Act.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A law firm of this city having been requested by the Chicago Board of Trade to give an opinion upon the questions likely to arise in the practical operations of the acts recently passed by the Illinois Legislature concerning warehouses and railroads, they have done so, and it is published this morning. They hold that the warehouse act is constitutional, and that all provisions regulating the receipts, storage, delivery and inspection of grain are valid, the principle governing these cases being that the use of private property and the exercise of a pursuit must be subordinate to a proper protection of the rights of the public. They further hold that the law is applicable to the warehouse corporations existing before the passage of the act, and to take away the charters and privileges granted to them would be unconstitutional. They hold that the Legislature has the constitutional power to make regulations relating to storage and carriage of grain to be subject to prior consideration that such rate be reasonable for service rendered; substantially, these gentlemen sustain the constitutionality of the railroad and warehouse legislation. Mr. Hitchcock, senior member of the firm, was a member and President of the convention which framed the present Constitution of the State and this judgment of the firm will have a good effect in settling the issue and in giving practical effect to the law.

MILITARY RANK.

A statement having appeared in the *Tribune*, coming from Galt, the Washington correspondent, to the effect that General George Thomas was passed over by General Sheridan when the latter was made Lieutenant General, Major General Harlbut, Adjutant General of the Military Division of Missouri, makes the following statement of the case. In a card to the *Tribune*: When General Grant vacated the office of General of the Army and entered Sheridan succeeded him, the list of Major Generals, in the order of rank, was as follows: Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock. General Thomas was made a Brigadier General in the regular army before General Sheridan, but when General Sheridan was promoted to be Major General for his distinguished services in the Valley of Shenandoah, ending with the battle of Cedar Creek, not a voice was raised against the justice and propriety of his promotion, which was accompanied by an autograph letter from President Lincoln thanking him for his great services to the country. Subsequently General Thomas, for his distinguished services in the battles around Nashville, was made Major General, taking his place next on the list below General Sheridan. If, therefore, General Thomas had been left out of rank, general it would have been General Sheridan in addition to Generals Meade and Halleck who would have been passed over.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

A special from Indianapolis says: The editor of the *Journal* has a letter from Vice President Colfax, in which he denies the statement that he has reconsidered his determination to retire from political life. With the sincerest gratitude to his Republican friends for their long continued confidence, and expressing hopes for the continued triumph of their principles and candidates, he does not intend to be a candidate for political honors, but to retire to private life at the end of his term, in expectation of his health he says: I am feeling quite well and strong again, and I am really enjoying rest and relaxation at home, which I have not had for years.

THE WEATHER.

Simultaneously with the receipt of the speculations of the War Department to-day announcing a rise of the barometer, and probable fair weather from the Missouri to Lake Erie, a general rain set in throughout this section, showing how uncertain even in men of science are as weather prophets. The storm throughout the north-west and west to the Missouri river has been very severe all day, and the wires have worked badly in every direction.

THE FOURTH.

The anniversary of American Independence will be very generally celebrated in this vicinity and this city, but no formal recognition of the day will be made in this city. All business will be suspended, and the city will be decorated. The morning papers will all issue on Wednesday morning, but the afternoon papers will suspend operations. Our Board of Trade adjourned from Saturday until Wednesday.

RAIN.

A special from Keokuk says a terrible rain storm, accompanied with hail, prevailed over the entire center of Iowa on Saturday night and Sunday, doing great damage to the growing crop, especially wheat. A severe storm prevailed in Omaha and vicinity, extending as far west as Cheyenne. At Pine Bluff, Wisconsin, houses were blown down.

ABSCONDED.

David L. Sanderson, partner in the banking house of A. A. Davis & Co., of Eureka, Ill., has absconded, taking with him about $20,000 belonging to the bank. On this account the bank suspended but will be opened again on Saturday, and will continue business. Sanderson had heretofore borne a good character.

TO BE DISCHARGED.

About three hundred soldiers will be discharged from the Department of the Platte under the order reducing the army to thirty thousand.

MILWAUKEE.

storm.

MILWAUKEE, July 2—A heavy northeast rain storm set in at 4 P. M. and extends pretty generally over the northwest. Communication with Minnesota is cut off to-night by the severity of the lightning and rain.

NEW JERSEY.

Yachting.

CAPE ISLAND, July 3.—A portion of the New York yacht fleet arrived this morning, the Dauntless and Columbia in the lead. Part of the fleet was compelled by the rough weather to put back to New York.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

West Point Report.

APPOINTMENT.

The Weather Report.

LEGAL TENDER.

Personal News.

THE KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON July 3, 1871.

LEGAL TENDER.

The Acting United States Treasurer, in reply to an inquiry respecting the redemption of the legal tender notes, says that no numerical register has been kept, and it is therefore not possible to say whether the legal tender notes in any given number have retired.

WEST POINT.

The board of visitors to West Point Military Academy have presented their report to Secretary Belknap. In addition to the corps of Cadets, the Board also examined ninety applicants for admission to the Academy, of whom ten were rejected for physical disability and twenty-two for defective scholarship. Among the recommendations of the Board are the following: That the office of Chaplain to the first be made distinct and limited to four years, which alone is recommended to take its turn in filling the position.

That more prominence be given to Spanish in the course.

That a preparatory course of the one year method, the standard of admission to which shall be the same as now in force for the Academy, shall be established. No person to be admitted to the Academy who does not pass a satisfactory examination in the studies of the preparatory department and is not 18 years old.

That the Professorship of Ethics and Belles Lettres be selected from civil life.

That the professors of ethics law, engineering and drawing be determined with the view to comfortable support in view of long and faithful service.

That the professorship study hereafter be restricted to mathematical drawings and consolidated with engineering, and that the strictive discipline of twenty years ago be resumed.

On this point the Board say the Superintendent and Commandant of cadets should always be officers of high rank as both their age and military distinction can command not only the respect but implicit obedience of the cadets.

In connection with the subject of discipline, reference is made to the rigorous discipline at West Point twenty-five years ago when officers and cadets stood in relation to each other as officers and soldiers at any military point, and when cadets only visited officers quarters on Saturday afternoon, and seldom then, because the distance maintained by their superiors. All this, it is stated, had a tendency to put the sons of the rich and poor man on a common footing. The present condition of affairs, resulting from the great influx of fashionable life at the post is commended. Among other things, as causing relaxation of the rules and former rigors of the Academy.

THE WEATHER.

The weather remains without material change at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations. The barometer has fallen somewhat in the northwest, and a slight area of low pressure has moved from Missouri into Indiana. The barometer has risen and again fallen in the eastern States, and has very generally fallen south of the Ohio river and Pennsylvania. Northwesterly winds on the Lake Ontario have changed to south west during Sunday night but northeast and northwest winds now prevail from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. Southeast and southeast winds continue on the Atlantic coast. Partially cloudy and threatening weather are now very generally reported east of Mississippi with light rain in Wisconsin and Iowa and local rains in Maryland.

Probabilities.—Local rain will probably pass over Central Indiana and Iowa. No reports are received from the extreme north west but a severe storm is probably apprehended for the upper lakes. Partially cloudy weather; with local rains are probable for Tuesday, east of the Blue ridge and in New York.

KU KLUX.

The Democrats on the Committee of Ku Klux investigation in the matter of the following representative men of Georgia to testify before it: Hon. A. H. Wright, Rome; Hon. N. L. Angier and Judge Hirsch, Atlanta; Hon. Thomas Hardeman, Macon; General A. W. Santon and ex-Mayor Anderson, Savannah; Ex-Governor Brown, Columbus, and General A. R. Bright, Augusta. A letter received at the executive Mansion from United States District Attorney Saleu, North Carolina, states the Grand Jury of that county has found bills of indictment against twenty-one persons engaged in Ku Klux outrages on Mr. Justice, member of the Legislature and eighteen indictments against persons engaged in outrages on Mr. Higgs. He writes that the persons indicted are all in jail awaiting trial.

FOREIGN.

There seems to be no doubt that the President on Thursday decided not to pardon Bowen. When Mrs. Bowen called in the afternoon instead of seeing the President he referred her to Attorney General Akerman for the answer. District Attorney Fisher, who prosecuted the case before the Criminal court decl ned to recommend a pardon. The Attorney General had prepared a paper in accordance with the President's view but it appeared that Mrs. Bowen was successful at Long Branch. The pardon is expected here to-morrow and Mrs. B. is anxiously awaiting its arrival.

THE TREATY.

Ratifications of the Treaty of Washington which were signed here by the United States and British Commissioners on the 8th of May last were exchanged at London on the 17th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The treaty will be proclaimed to-morrow, the anniversary of American independence.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Warner, just appointed Collector of the port of Mobile leaves for that city this evening via Ohio. Here he stops a day. Justice Field and wife, and George C. Graham, Secretary of the Senate, start to-night for California.

APPOINTMENT.

Elias Smith of Galveston, as special agent of the Postoffice Department for the State of Texas, on mail depredations.

GONE HOME.

Sister Monica a lay sister of the Convent of Visitation died on Saturday evening, at the advanced age of 80 years. She was in the Convent for more than half a century.

FOR HEALTH.

Second Assistant Postmaster Gen. Smith leaves Washington to-night for St. Paul for the benefit of his health.

REVENUE.

The cost of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue has been reduced $743,584 in the past six months.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—River seven feet three inches. Arrived—Jennie Laurie, Kanawha river; Dexter No. 2, Kentucky river.

LITTLE ROCK, July 3.—Port list clear. River falling slowly. Departed—Mary Boyd, for Memphis.

VICKSBURG, July 3.—Down—Onchita Bell, 2 P. M; Dexter, 4; Harry Ames, 1; Indiana, 1. Up—Natchez, 11 A. M; Glencoe, 7; Octavia, 6 P. M. Weather clear; river falling.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—Showery. Mercury 93. River falling slowly. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Lady Lee and Marble City, St. Louis; Dardanelle, Arkansas river; Columbia, St. Louis; Sallie, Arkansas river.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Two feet two inches over the falls; four feet two inches in the canal. Weather—slightly cloudy and very warm. No business. The Tom Reese and Sturgess, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed down. The Shannon left for New Orleans taking the freight of the Leonidas.

CAIRO, July 3.—Rainsville, Evansville packet, at 9 P. M.; Belfast, New Orleans to Louisville, at 9; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, at 1 A. M.; Burkesville, Nashville packet, at 1; Argonaut No. 2, St. Louis to Tennessee river, at 1; General Anderson, Mound City to St. Louis, at 2; Lawrence, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 5 P. M.; City of Quincy, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 5. River stationary. Raining since 4 P. M; mercury 78°

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Arrived—Julia, from Vicksburg; Alex Mitchell, from St. Paul; Ida Augusta and Post Boy, from Cambridge. Departed—Huntsville, for Peoria; Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; City of Chester, for Memphis; Commonwealth, for New Orleans; Duboque, for St. Paul; Abeona, for Cincinnati; Florence, for Illinois river. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

NEW MEXICO.

Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Democrats of New Mexico, in convention at Santa Fe June 24th, nominated Jose M. Gallegos for delegate to Congress by acclamation. Mr. Gallegos has served before. His opponent is J. Francis Chaves. The Convention adopted resolutions opposing a protective tariff, the Ku Klux bill and other features of the Republican national policy, and approving the new departure movement of the Democracy.

MEMPHIS.

Attempt at Arson.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—An attempt was made this evening to burn the *Public Ledger* office by setting fire to mattresses in a room in the building. Fortunately an attachee returned before the fire had gotten under headway.

THE FOURTH.

At Little Rock preparations for celebrating the Fourth are confined principally to colored citizens.

GEORGIA.

Outrage.

AUGUSTA, July 3.—On Saturday last twenty-five armed negroes went to the plantation of August Reed, about twelve miles below Augusta on the Savannah river. Arriving at Reed's the party fired and killed Thomas A. Lowe and severely wounding Reed and his wife and mother. After disarming Reed the negroes returned to Paul Hammond's place, where the deputy sheriff tried to arrest them but failed, as they refused to disarm. The negroes, however, promised to go to Aiken and stand a trial. One of the parties implicated was arrested here this evening. His story was that Reed and Lowe attempted to chastise a negro for stealing from them on a former occasion, but the negro escaped and returned with an armed band, who did so by way of retaliation. The affair caused much uneasiness.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Papal Jubilee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty men, women and children, and four hundred and four vehicles, were in the Papal procession yesterday.

The following was telegraphed to Rome:

To His Holiness Pius IX., Rome:

Fifty thousand of your devoted children celebrate here to-day with enthusiastic joy the twenty-fifth anniversary of your Pontificate, and wishing your life prolonged to see the States of the Church and your freedom restored. Kneeling for your Apostolic benediction.

[Signed] ARCHBISHOP OLEMANY.

CINCINNATI.

The Heath Zouaves.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—The Heath Zouaves of Pittsburgh, are expected to arrive here this afternoon, and will have a challenge drill to-night with the Cincinnati Zouaves.

THE BASE BALL STOCK MARKET.

The old Red Stockings, in their original positions, with the exception of Harry Wright and Sweasey, play a game to-day with the Boston nine.

WISCONSIN.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

JANESVILLE, WIS., July 3.—John Walker, a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested near Monroe, Wisconsin, yesterday, and brought to this city and taken before the United States Commissioner and held to bail in $10,000. He is a member of a large gang of counterfeiters, and his arrest gives general satisfaction.

CAIRO.

Railroad Donation.

CAIRO, ILL., July 3.—The election in Alexandria county to-day to decide upon the restoration by Donaldson of one hundred thousand dollars to the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad resulted in a majority of 1,297 for the donation, in Cairo only four votes being cast against it. The county precincts are not heard from, but their vote cannot change the result.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Railroad Meeting.

OSWEGO, July 3.—The directors of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, at a meeting in this city on Saturday, let the unfinished portion of their road in Delaware and Sullivan counties to be finished in one year. This completes the road from Oswego to New York.

BETHLEHEM.

Free College.

BETHLEHEM, PA., July 3.—By the additional liberality of Asa Packer, founder of the Lehigh University, the Board of Trustees were enabled at this meeting to declare tuition in the institution hereafter free.

Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, July 3.—Beef cattle: no receipts owing to celebration of Fourth of July. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,117. Trains were made up almost entirely of sheep, and mostly contracted in last week's sales in lots at $3@5.50; spring lambs $3@4.00. Veal calves $8@9.00.

French Finances.

M. Pouyer Quertier has introduced the new French budget, which is certainly a remarkable affair. The debt of the nation will be increased to £350,000,000. To meet this, £18,000,000 or £20,000,000 additional taxes will be required annually. In the budget provision is made to raise £2,400,000 by stamp duties, £3,600,000 by a tax on alcohol, by the duties on sugar and coffee £2,000,000, by the increased tax on all raw material £6,000,000, and increased duties on other articles £2,000,000. It must be noticed that there is no fixed tax on the peasants or on the rich; that there is no income tax, and that the tax on tobacco. A loan of £100,000,000 has already been promised by the European bankers, though a telegram from Versailles says that but £80,000,000 will be placed. The chief financial organ of England, the London *Economist*, is very severe in its criticisms of this budget. It declares that if there is any truth in political economy and the experience of English legislation it will cripple industry and commercial enterprise. It is the exact contrary of what Sir Robert Peel did to relieve English necessities. It imposes burdens on the productive classes and puts a premium on the rich. That country, though it hardly has its eyes open yet on the subject, protests strongly against it. Lyons objects to 20 per cent. duty on raw silk; Marseilles sees its shipping crippled; Havre will suffer from the duties on cotton, coffee, &c.; and Bordeaux is taken by surprise at the enormous duty. It appeared that Mrs. Bowen was successful at Long Branch. The pardon is expected here to-morrow and Mrs. B. is anxiously awaiting its arrival. The *Economist* declares this budget wrong in detail as well as in principle. It suggests many luxuries and varieties which ought to have been taxed, and which would have brought in a large income without burdening the poor.

Fun in Courts.

Courts sometimes have their moments of fun and amusement, as will be seen from the subjoined items. One bears upon the gentleman of color and the other squints towards the lawyers pretty hard.

A colored man was arraigned before one of the Camden, N. J., courts a short time since, charged with the larceny of some wood. When called on to plead to the indictment, he said: "I bought de wood and dat I knows I did, but to save my soul from de gallis I cannot tell de man I bought it of, kase I bought it in de dark. Guess I'll plead guilty."

The other anecdote is more in the nature of repartee. During the pause in the examination of a witness who had been testifying about some bank bills hid in a Bible, Justice Cassady was mechanically thumbing the leaves of the official copy of the Scriptures, just used for swearing the witness, when Mr. Pancoast, counsel for the defense, jocularly asked, "Are *you* looking for money, too?" "Looking for money?" promptly answered the justice; "I should not expect to find any after the book had passed through the lawyers' hands."

Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Peter W. Sheafer, a well-known engineer at Pottsville, Pa., has prepared a diagram exhibiting the progressive development of the Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania. It embraces the period of fifty years from 1820 to 1870, and an accompanying table gives in detail for each year, the yield of anthracite of the four great sub-divisions of the anthracite region—the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, the Wyoming, and the Lykens Valley, Shamokin, etc. We take the export in tons, for the years below specified, from the table:

	Lehigh.	Schu'l.	Wy'ing.	L. V. etc.	Total.
1820	365				365
1830	41,750	89,364	43,000		174,784
1840	271,315	475,091	148,470	15,565	864,384
1850	680,456	1,782,963	357,832	57,584	3,358,860
1860	1,821,674	3,270,516	2,941,817	479,116	8,513,123
1870	1,173,916	3,855,016	7,825,128	998,839	15,849,899

The Schuylkill trade began in 1822 with the exportation of 1480 tons; the Wyoming, now twice the largest, in 1829, with 700 tons; Lykens Valley, etc., in 1839 with 11,930 tons.—*American Journal of Sciences and Arts, May* 1871.

Treatment of Croup.

A German physician of some renown recommends the treatment of croup by the inhalation of pure glycerine through one or other of the well-known forms of atomizing apparatus. He was led to try this remedy for croup from observing its good effects in cases of hoarseness and loss of voice. After application the cough become more free and moist, and children are enabled to sleep almost immediately upon being relieved by the inhalation. It is however, believed to be of importance to make use of the remedy early and frequently, if delayed, it may have no effect whatever. If the glycerine be pure, it may be used unmixed; if not, it should be diluted with a little water. The inhalations are repeated, according to the necessity of the case, at intervals of from half an hour to an hour and a half, and for about fifteen minutes at a time. The effect of the glycerine in this case is supposed to be due to the fact that the secretions of the mucous membrane are thereby increased, and tumefaction reduced.

GENERALITIES.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a statue of Miles Standish. It is to be hoped John Alden will not again cut him out.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper says Joaquin Miller is the coming poet. This is all very well if the correspondent is not Joaquin.

THERE is believed to be a man in New York city so truthful, that he never told a lie. He was suspected once, but the story he told proved to be true, although it appeared so much like a lie that the New York *Sun* published it and has been using a stomach ever since.

A GENTLEMAN in Paris, Me., had a fine grass field so completely winter killed that no crop was expected this season. When strawberry season came, however, his children looked the field over, and have picked from it daily from $6 to $9 worth of berries which have found a ready market.

A WEDDING was spoiled in California by the non-appearance of the bride, and a large number of people were sorely disappointed, as was also the expectant bridegroom. Everybody was on hand promptly at church, and waited and waited—but lo! the bride came not. The lady's courage had failed her at the last moment, and she obstinately refused to wed.

MARK TWAIN says that after writing his lecture on the rights of children, and still another one, he has thrown both aside and built a third, entitled, "Reminiscences of Some Pleasant Characters I Have Met." This, he says, covers his whole acquaintance—kings, humorists, lunatics, idiots, and all—and this alone he purposes to talk to his lyceum acquaintances next Winter.

MISS JEX-BLAKE, of Edinburgh, who is the leader of the movement for the admission of ladies to the medical classes of the University, has just been sued for $1,000 damages by Mr. Cunningham Craig, the ground of action being defamation of character. Early in the year there was a riot at the Surgeon's Hall, occasioned by some male students who wished to prevent the women from entering the class room, and afterward there was another attempted at the meeting of the infirmary managers, at the High Church. On this occasion Miss Jex-Blake made a speech, accusing Mr. Craig, who is class assistant to Professor Christison, of being the leader of the first riot, when, as she averred, he was drunk. So the gentleman brought suit for $1,000 damages, and the jury awarded him just one farthing.

MR. JAMES Parton writes a crisp letter to *The Golden Age*, beginning: "Do you want to know what floored Mr. Colfax? I will tell you. It was the want of a private secretary." Mr. Parton then goes on to speak of business men who ex perience such a necessity, says that members of Congress are liable for private fortunes, generally have them, that Gen. Butler has two, both of whom are kept busy, that Mr. Colfax, occupying the second position in a rich and powerful nation, has the salary of a bank cashier, and that his determination to retire to private life under the circumstances is easily explained. Able men, he says, cannot live on the wages we pay—calamity and poverty. He concludes: "The remedy is simple and obvious. Abolish all fees, mileages, and perquisites, and multiply the salaries of the leading persons of the Government by three; which would about bring them to the point at which they were fixed in the time of President Washington."

THE terrible tornado which visited the vicinity of the town of Holden, Massachusetts, on the 11th of June, demolishing four dwelling houses, eight barns, and an immense quantity of timber and fencing which lay in its track, is chiefly remarkable because of its having occurred in the East. Such a thing as a tornado there does are not uncommon, but we do not remember ever before to have heard of one of this character making its appearance in New England. It would be interesting to know whether this phenomenon, which is as new as it is undesirable to that section of the country, may not be in part, at least due to the reckless and wholesale destruction of the forests of the United States. It has often been predicted that this would inevitably render our climate more tropical in some of its features, and that it is the duty of lawmakers to guard against the danger, by prohibiting the felling of timber on too extensive a scale, and by encouraging the growth of trees in those where there is already too little woodland.

GEN. FADEJEFF has just published the second part of his work on the Eastern Question. He says it is now time for Russia to act. "Since the Crimean war we have been passive, and the consequence is that every great event that has occurred in Europe has been turned to our disadvantage. All the world is against us in Russians, and they can no longer trust to the chapter of accidents for the continuance of the influence they have hitherto enjoyed. If Russia remains in her present condition, the first serious disturbance in the East may at once create complications for her in Poland, on the Black Sea, and even in the Caucasus. Supposing what is exceedingly probable, that Austria should find it necessary for the protection of her own interests to cross the Save, this would be the beginning of the end. England would immediately take the side of the Power which protects Turkey against our attack; Prussia would cover Austria with her guarantee as she did in 1854. France too would not disunite herself from the other Powers with such an object in view as to cut Russia off from the road to Constantinople. If the Russians should attack Austria all the chances would be against them. As matters now stand, Austria is better able to attack Russia than Russia is to attack Austria. Behind the Austrians stand numerous reserves which Russia does not possess; the 100,000 Poles, who could be obtained in Galicia, would be able to set the whole Polish possessions of Russia in a blaze, and then cut the Russian army in two as soon as it should cross the Vistula further. To prevent such a disaster, Gen. Fadejeff things the Russian Court should abandon its German leanings, for Germany, as he believes, will inevitably betray Russia. Russia should seek a coalition of the Slavonic races.

Political Anecdote of the Last Century.

The following curious anecdote is related in Paine's "Rights of Man," at page 68 of the London edition of 1791:

"I will introduce an Anecdote which I had from Dr. Franklin:

"While the Doctor resided in France as Minister from America, during the war, he had numerous proposals made to him by projectors of every country and of every kind who wished to go to the land that floweth with milk and honey. America; and among the rest there was one who offered himself to be king. He introduced his proposal to the Doctor by a letter, which is now in the hands of M. Beaumarchais, of Paris, stating, first, that, as the Americans had dismissed or sent away their king they would want another: secondly, that he himself was a Norman: thirdly, that he was of a more ancient family than the Dukes of Normandy and of a more honorable descent, his line having never been bastardized; fourthly, that there was already a precedent in England of kings coming out of Normandy. And on these grounds he rested his offer, enjoining that the Doctor would forward it to America. But as the Doctor neither did this, nor yet sent him an answer, the projector wrote a second letter, in which he did not, it is true, threaten to go and conquer America, but only with great dignity proposed that, if his offer was not accepted, an acknowledgment of about £30,000 might be made to him for his generosity."

The Children's Heads.

It is said that a roving phrenologist once came along to a primitive looking house in Tennessee, and, with the view of telling what business the children were fitted for, asked the old farmer in the door if he didn't want his children's heads examined, to which he "reckoned not; the old woman went through 'em twice a week with a fine-tooth comb." A fine-tooth comb doesn't always do the business, however, and it may be a desirable piece of information for mothers, and those particularly incerested, that *monkshood*, applied in the form of an infusion or tea to the head once a day, will completely annihilate, and in a thorough manner, every vestige and shape of the "critters" high and low. It grows in many gardens and bears a beautiful purple flower, which lasts till early autumn. It should be used very carefully, as it would be dangerous if taken internally.

Death of Satank.

[From the Leavenworth (Kans

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼@96¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

WE PRESENT this morning a very able paper in reference to Kansas, from the gifted pen of our former fellow-citizen and editorial associate, Josiah Copley Esq. It will repay careful perusal.

THE *American Agriculturist*, published by Orange Judd & Co., Broadway, New York, is one of the very best journals of the kind in the country. The July number is profusely illustrated, and contains a large amount of varied and interesting reading matter, which cannot but prove useful to the farmer.

IT AFFORDS us unfeigned pleasure to notice that Captain S. F. Scull, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, by whom are managed all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburgh. Captain Scull has been connected with one branch of the consolidated lines for about eighteen years. His present appointment is a fit recognition of the eminent services he has rendered as well as his ability as a railroad man. The Company could not have made a more suitable appointment. We congratulate F. R. Myers, Esq., that he will have such valuable assistance in the discharge of the onerous duties of his office. Both gentlemen are at the head of their profession. As the GAZETTE owes its existence to the Scull family it always takes pleasure in recording their successes.

FOR down-righted impudence and effrontery commend us to the Harrisburg *Patriot*. Only yesterday it closed either its own eyes or the eyes of its readers to the true and terrible political situation of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and advertised for "an issue" not for its own disorganized followers but for the great Republican organization. A political issue wanted, indeed! Such graveyard whistling is very amusing. Why no intelligent Democrat in the State will denythat the "new departure" business" has ruined the thin prospects of his party not only in this Commonwealth but in the whole country. There is an issue and a broad one between the Democrats and Republicans. The step forward taken by the opposition has not made that party any purer, better, more honest or more progressive. They cling to the tail board of the great wagon of Progress, too ashamed to get inside and travel like decent people should travel. The Democratic party is to-day dead as a pickled sardine in Pennsylvania and its leaders fully recognize the fact. They may whistle and sing to their hearts content but it will do them no good just at this time

STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS.

During the sessions of the new Board of Steamboat Inspectors, it would be well for our citizens who are interested in western navigation to send a competent delegate to Washington City to represent their interests. We understand that great changes are being made in the regulations governing steamboats, and some of these, if left entirely to the Board, may turn out in practice, not only to be entirely unnecessary, but oppressive and expensive. Pittsburgh certainly is sufficiently interested in this matter, as to suggest the propriety of its interests being looked after. These interests should not be entrusted to other hands than some of our own people, and timely notice is thus given in order that blame may not attach hereafter to the Board. Heretofore with every change in the navigation regulations, ordered either by act of Congress, or by rules adopted by the Treasury department, have come, when too late, protests and loud complaints of the oppressiveness of such changes. Now the opportunity is given by the new Board for every interest to be fully heard, and of course no one will be to blame but the steamboatmen themselves if their interests are not represented.

We have plenty of intelligent and practical boatmen who might spare the time, and whose experience would be invaluable to the Board; and we hope Pittsburgh, which justly claims to head the list of boat building cities, will not be unrepresented.

Before closing we will just throw out one suggestion. Might not the new style of IRON steamers, which we are expecting to build here in large numbers, ere long, require different regulations from those of wood? A practical steamboatman could answer this question, none other could.

OUR NATAL ANNIVERSARY.

This is the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of our National Independence, and political freedom. On Tuesday, the 2d day of July, 1776, the Continental Congress, which was in session in the city of Philadelphia, resolved, "That these United Colonies *are*, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain *is*, and ought to be dissolved." And on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the representatives of twelve colonies, and having been duly authenticated by the appended signatures of John Hancock, as President, and Charles Thompson, as Secretary, was sent to the printer. On the 2d of August following, having been engrossed on parchment, and the action of Congress in adopting it made unanimous by the concurrence of New York, all the representatives present attached their signatures. It thus became the unanimous Declaration of Independence of the thirteen United States of America.

It was not, as it has been characterized, "The passionate manifesto of a revolutionary war." It was the result of the grave and deliberate counsels of men, whom the Earl of Chatham pronounced to be the peers of Thucydides and the master spirits of the greatest states of the world, in "solidity of reason, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion." "No nation," said he, "or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress at Philadelphia." After it was drafted by Thomas Jefferson, it was submitted to the other members of the Committee, who studied it carefully for about a month before it was read in Committee of the Whole. It was then debated for several days before it was issued to the nation and the world.

It is no mere passionate manifesto. In the opening sentence there is evidence that there was no ebullition of political passion agitating its author when he penned it. In declaring the causes which impelled the colonies to dissolve the political bands which connected them with the government of Great Britain, the members of the Continental Congress showed "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." The Declaration of Independence contains the honest and most profound convictions of as pure patriots and sagacious statesmen as any nation can boast of.

It received form and force through the continental Congress, but it was made in the name, and embodied the will, of the "one people" of the United States, not of separate, sovereign and independent States. As soon as it was promulgated, a joyful shout went up from every part of the nation. The sounds of joy which burst forth on that ever memorable Fourth of July, from Independence Hall, reverberated through the unbroken and unsubdued forests, swept in gladdening and hope-inspiring tones along the seashore, and over bays and inlets; the agriculturist rested on the handles of the plow, and the mechanic laid down his plane and his hammer to catch the echo and swell the chorus, until, in a short time, every hut and hamlet was filled with the loudest acclamations of gratitude and praise, at the birth of a free and independent nation. The army was drawn up in line, and the gladdening words were read in its presence amidst the hallelujahs of its brave heroes, the sound of martial music, the enthusiastic waving of banners, the booming of cannon and the loud huzzas of assembled multitudes. The ambassadors of the Cross looked upon the Declaration of Indepedence as having been inspired by the great God of nations, whose moral supremacy and controlling providence over the world it distinctly recognize. They carried it into the sacred desk, and amidst devout thanksgiving and songs of loftiest praise to Almighty God, and with hearts glowing with the fervor of true patriotism read it in the audience of all the people, from whom there burst forth a spontaneous and hearty AMEN.

When the bold but respectful Declaration was wafted across the ocean, hoary-headed monarchs looked upon it with amazement and terror, princes became confused, and astute statesmen saw new principles of government evolved in it of which they had never before dreamed. But they would not admit that the western wilds were to become the theatre upon which the problem of constitutional self government was to be solved, and its reasonableness and efficiency wrought out into full and glorious manifestation. They have been grievously disappointed. The practicability and efficiency of a Republican form of government have long since been demonstrated. When we were in the incipient throes of rebellion, ten years ago, the Edinburgh *Review* classed the United States with England, France and Russia, as one of the four great powers of the world. "In England, notwithstanding some diplomatic collisions on boundary questions and occasional hostile reminiscences of the past, there has hardly been a debate for thirty years in Parliament, on any topic, in reference to which this country in the nature of things afforded matters of comparison, in which it was not referred to as furnishing instructive examples of prosperous enterprise and hopeful progress." So wrote one of our most erudite, profound and distinguished statesmen ten years ago. If he were alive now, he would have the felicity of seeing the English Lion bowing apologetically for outrages committed by her on the commercial marine of the United States, and hearing the most renowned of Albion's statesmen speaking in more complimentary terms of Brother Jonathan than ever they did before, not excepting, perhaps, the eloquent tribute paid us by William Pitt.

But whilst the promulgation of the noble and manly utterances of the Declaration of Independence excited the fears and alarm of royal rulers, and aristocratic statesmen in the Old World, it filled the hearts of the oppressed and down-trodden with high hope and lofty expectation. They beheld through it a new field opened up for their industry, an asylum in which they might take refuge from the oppression of their heartless and exacting task-masters. They accepted the invitation given. They have landed on our shores by the thousand and the million, and are cordially welcomed to participate of the fruits and blessings of the heroic action made by our patriotic sires, ninety-five years ago. It will only to refer to the statistics of immigration to see the extent to which they have availed themselves of the privileges which, amidst suffering and trial and cutting misfortune, were secured when the fathers of the Revolution uttered the Magna Charta of American freedom, and had the presumption to differ with the "home government" when they established their own government at home. From three millions we have grown to be a nation of forty millions.

The fathers of the Revolution fully comprehended the situation when they caused the old bell to toll liberty through out all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. They knew the dangers they had to encounter, the hardships to be endured, the fearful disadvantages against which they struggled, the responsibilities they were incurring, the sacrifices they would have to make, the powerful and formidable opposition they would have to contend against, and the scorn and hate to which they would be exposed, but with a sublime faith in the righteousness of their cause, a firm consciousness of the divinity of the principles of justice and freedom which they maintained, and which they called upon heaven to attest, under the inspiration of a love of liberty, and with hearts glowing with the fervor of a pure and enlightened patriotism, trusting in the omnipotent power of the Creator of the world for her perservation, they launched their frail bark upon the stormy ocean and committed her destinies to the God of nations. The ship of our Union weathered the storm bravely, and has weathered many a storm since, and still walks the ocean as a thing of life, with not a plank started nor a spar splintered, but giving the most exalted hopes that she will run in triumph and glory the high destiny that is set before her, and more than realize the expectations of her builders.

Why, then, should we not exult on this the anniversary of our national nativity? For more than sixty years the principles of freedom embodied in the Declaration of Independence were a dead letter. It declared that among the inalienable rights of man "are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," yet in the face of this plain declaration of the fathers of the Republic, millions were held in bondage for many years on the soil which they had forever consecrated to freedom. We have received a new birth of nation is baptism of blood. Our nation was born again. We have the principle of years recognized emancipated the slaves to real liberty, and forever; should we exult when more than national anniversary dawns upon us? Now more than ever should our hearts be filled with complacency and delight, and our lips overflow with the most rapturous songs of patriotic devotion. We have honored the "signers" by emancipating the slaves. We have at last arrived at a conception of their idea of liberty by giving the black man his freedom.

THE PARTY OF ECONOMY AND REFORM.

"We have seen ten or fifteen thousand dollars of the people's money spent in feasting the councils of Baltimore and their railroad friends."—*Post*.

We deny that statement in to-to. Up to this present writing not one dollar of the "people's money" has been voted by our City Councils for the purpose named. The *Post* knew this when it uttered the falsehood; but thought it had a good opportunity to give Councils a thrust. We thank the *Post* for the text, and shall call its attention to a few extracts cut from the N. Y. *Post* in reference to the financial management of that city, and ask it to show us a parallel for high-handed robbery anywhere on the face of the globe. Let Democrats hide their heads, and cease to talk about the party of economy and reform, for wherever they obtain the control of municipal finances, the report is the same as in New York city, where robbery is committed in open day, and without rebuke from a single Democratic journal. Will the *Post* dare deny it.

The Council of Political Reform, a body of citizens who have undertaken to expose and reform abuses in the city and state government, have made public a report on the taxes and debt of the city of New York, of which the following are the chief parts:

The Tammany Ring, under the rule of Comptroller Connolly and Wm. M. Tweed, raised by taxation in two years from the citizens of New York over sixty-three millions. They spent this, and borrowed more than thirty-nine millions besides.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF THE DEBT.

The report then gives a set of tables, for which we have not space to-day, but which show that the total debt of the city and county of New York was, on December 31, 1858, deducting sinking fund, $19,992,648.

That on December 31, 1868, it was again, deducting the sinking fund, $34,407,047.

That for December 31, 1869, the debt for the year preceding, no accounts have ever been published.

That on December 31st, 1870, the debt had increased to the prodigious sum of $73,686,226.

And that four months later, on April 30th, 1871, it had grown to $84,541,186.

That is to say, *in twenty-eight months the debt of this city was increased secretly, over fifty millions, and in four months, over ten millions.* The report adds:

STARTLING FIGURES.

The Democratic office holders now officially admit the funded and bonded debt to be over eighty-four millions, in addition to this is the floating debt.

They admit officially that in the last twenty-eight months they have added over fifty millions ($50,134,138.65) to the city and county funded and bonded debt, beside the floating debt.

They admit officially that in the last four months they have added nearly eleven millions ($10,854,959.81) to the city and county funded and bonded debt, and this does not include the floating debt.

"Look upon that picture, then on this," and ask ourselves the question, which party having been intrusted with power, gives the greatest evidence of being for "ECONOMY AND REFORM?"

AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON.

Let us see how the fiscal management of the city compares with that of the nation.

The city rulers showed no account for twenty-eight months.

The national rulers report in full and minutely on the first day of each month, for the preceding month; furnish the report to the press, from Maine to California, and mail a tabular statement to every one who asks for it.

The city rulers in the last two years more than doubled the city debt.

The national rulers in the same period reduced the debt of the nation eight per cent., and reduced taxation some twenty per cent.

Controller Connolly gives not a line of explanation of the $18,812,000 added to the city and county debt in two years, on claims adjusted by himself alone, and himself and the Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors.

Public servants never refuse to obey the law and show their hands when they have honest hands to show.

The municipal extravagance, corruption and incapacity of the last twenty-eight months is unexampled in history.

No city or county can show its equal.

Faithful city rulers produce their accounts and vouchers, and deliver to the public the regular quarterly reports of the auditors for the last twenty-eight months, showing *to whom, when* and *for what* they paid the *four millions a month* spent by them in that period, tax-payers and the public creditors cannot avoid the belief that a large part of it was stolen, traitorously stolen.

A GENERAL SKETCH OF KANSAS.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEAR PERRY, Kansas, June 17.

Few people are more familiar with the general features of the country in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia than I am: so, perhaps, I can hit upon no method of conveying a corret conception of Kansas to the minds of the readers of the GAZETTE better than a comparison of this country with that. Abstract descriptions are as difficult as they are unsatisfactory.

Much the larger portion of the natural surface of the earth here is entirely destitute of trees and shrubs, and covered with a heavy coat of very strongly rooted grass, generally intermingled with more or less weed. The grass is of several different varieties, but all bearing a family likeness, and nearly all of it, so far as I can see, seedless On rich and damp bottom lands there is a great variety which grows higher than rye, with stalks about the same thickness, but much stronger and solider than rye. On the high and dry pairiries the prevailing grass grows about as high and as stout as timothy; but the blades are longer, broader and coarser; but it has no apparent seed heads. This, with the other varieties intermixed, makes excellent hay, and is good for cutting all through August and September. One variety of this grass, but only appearing here and there, bears pretty bright colored flowers, some pure white, some blue, the stems of which burst from the side of the stock, as the silk of corn does An extensive, undulating prairie in summer, as seen from an elevated point, and stretching off, swell beyond swell for 10, 15 or 20 miles, divided into as many irregular sections by the narrow forests which skirt the streams, diversifying without obstructing the view, gives a landscape in which the elements of beauty and subimity are lavishly commingled. This grand loveliness is immeasurably enhanced by the extreme purity of the atmosphere, which generally, but not always, prevails. Wild flowers abound on the prairies.

The mornings and evenings are aimost always grand, especially as seen from elevated points. The sun rises above the far-distant prairie horizon just as it does at sea, showing first a dazzling speck of his disk, then a little more, and so on till in a few seconds from the first glimpse of his face above the horizon, he stands full orbsed over the dark rich green, scattering lights and shadows in infinite variety over the broad surrounding which lies under the eye. Often, in this pure atmosphere, the sun seems to have full noonday splendor the moment his disk rises into view.

The same is true of his sitting; but often banks of brilliant clouds give indescribable splendor to the evening sky. Last evening we had a scene which for variety of grandeur and beauty surpassed anything I ever saw or imagined. The whole sky, except just where the sun was nearing the horizon, was heavily covered with clouds. As it approached the opening the broken clouds became more and more glorious, while low down a heavy and nearly regular bank of clouds, but not illuminated except on their higher peaks, gave a singularly correct general idea of the eastern face of the Mountains, as seen from the plain in the rear of Denver, the higher luminous points representing the more distant and loftier Snowy Range. My family, and I sat upon our front porch admiring this magnificent and ever-brightening scene till the sun himself moved down into the clear space just above the apparent summit of the mountains with overpowering splendor, shedding a flood of light over the darkly shaded scenery around us. We instantly rose and went through the house to the porch on our eastern front, overlooking an extensive wooded valley, bounded on the east and north by prairies. The blending of the brilliant light—peculiar, and what seemed to be living light—with the deep shadows of a thoroughly overclouded sky, turned almost to blackness by contrast—formed a scene the solemn grandeur of which only surpassed its beauty and magnificence. Directly in front of us a splendid bow spanned a large segment of the heavens. In a few minutes this was over, and we returned once more to our western front to gaze upon our still more brilliantly illuminated mountains. The sun had hid himself among the lofty peaks of the Snowy Range, giving them intense brightness, while the apparently nearer range was more dark and frowning than ever. I was just relating to my family a remarkable mirage I witnessed in 1857, at Fort Harker, in which I saw a lofty mountain, like the one we were looking at, which apparently formed the further shore of a beautiful lake, three or four miles wide and perhaps eight or ten long, the near, low, grassy and well-defined shore of which seemed to be about a quarter of a mile from where we stood. Although I knew that there was no mountains and no water there—nothing but an almost level plain covered with buffalo grass—yet the illusion was so complete that for half an hour I gazed upon it as upon a reality. While talking about this last evening I glanced at the clouds, and behold! a lake almost as perfect as the one I saw at Harker, but smaller, and with shores not quite so clearly defined. We all saw it. It more resembled a broad river washing the base of the mountain on the far side and reaching on this side almost to my son's house, which is but little over a quarter of a mile away. In crossing the plains on the way to Denver these mirages are to be seen almost every clear calm day. We see what one who did not understand the phenomenon would be sure were lakes or ponds, almost every time we look out. Unequal refraction lifts a part of the surface into view beyond the line of the true horizon, enclosing, as it were, a strip of sky which, being so cut off, looks like water.

But I have been led aside from what I intended to speak of, and shall try to get back to the comparisons I wished to make between this country and that wherein most of the readers of the GAZETTE live.

Of the prairies and the wooded fringes along the streams, ranging from a few perches to a mile in width, I have already spoken. The valley of the Kansas river, varying from two to seven miles in width, is nearly all prairie, except where side streams come in. This is certainly one of the prettiest and most fertile valleys in the world. Only in one place—a few miles west of Lawrence—do I know of any wet ground, and that can be drained without serious difficulty. The bluffs which bound the level bottom land rise for the most part gently and gracefully to the first level above—from 70 to 100 feet, covered with rich grass and of the most graceful contour, varied frequently with long, graceful walls of out cropping rock, and occasionally with beautiful knobs of mounds, smooth, grassy, pyramidal, and as high as the level above these first bluffs. The valleys of the smaller streams are generally timbered.

The Kansas (or Kaw, as it is more familiarly called) is a Missouri in miniature, with shifting sand bars, and when flooded a very muddy stream. In a few places it has rock bottom; but generally its channel is over a bed of mud or sand of unknown depth. The sand banks are immense, and usually clean and good. I asked a man who lives here, soon after I came here in 1868, where I could get sand with which to make mortar, and there was no exaggeration in his reply—"Go down to the river, and you can get two hundred million loads."

The smaller streams flow through the deep serpentine ditches cut through the rich black soil of their generally broad bottoms, so that it is a common thing to see a stream too small to drive a mill flowing thirty feet below its own banks, and yet a single timber will reach across at that elevation. To ford such streams is difficult and dangerous, and abominably muddy; to bridge them substantially is very difficult, because a solid foundation for stone work is hard to find. Larger bridges are often set on piles, driven down deep into sand or mud. There are two now in progress across the Grasshopper, within less than two miles of this place, in which piles of 12 feet long had to be used. The abutments are stone work of the most substantial kind, and are very handsome. The superstructures are to be of iron of 100 feet span. Such bridges are becoming common.

The timber of this country is by no means equal to that of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is for the most part short, sturdy, crooked and gnarly oaks—of which the varieties are nearly the same as with you. Black, white and red are much used for sawing, and some for posts and rails; but it is a rare tree that will afford a saw log of twenty feet, or two rail cuts. In addition to these we have the burr oak, which for hardness and durability excells any I ever saw. It grows large, rives tolerably well, and where toughness and strength is required is the best I know. In bark and general appearance it can hardly be distinguished from the white oak; but the leaf in form is like that of the chestnut oak. Black oak is the most abundant.

Hickory in all the varieties common in your section abounds here. The shell-barks, which are very numerous, grow to a large size, and bear excellent nuts, one variety of which are fully as large as black walnuts, and very good. Black walnuts are among our most common and abundant timber, and grow to an enormous size. Growing as they do in low, sheltered bottoms, they often attain a considerable height, and are generally sound, free from "wind-shakes" and of beautiful texture. Firewood, rails, posts and saw logs are freely cut, and very many of the ties of our railroads are of walnut. Sawed, it sells at about the same as oak—say $25 per M. The other day I was at a neighboring saw mill to get a few pieces of rough stuff, and found a pile of splendid walnut boards. I took two, which were twenty inches wide, and squared on the edges, at two and one-half cents a foot. White walnut, or butternut, is not found here at all.

Sycamores grow to a large size and in great abundance along the larger streams There are some wild cherries, but they are not much account. Locust, especially the honey locust, grows abundantly in some places. The black or common locust grows very rapidly and in good soil, but the borer is very destructive upon it. I have an impression that crude petroleum, if applied judiciously, would secure closely planted orchards against this pest. If so, its cultivation will become a very important interest.

But after all there is no tree of more importance in this immense prairie region than the cottonwood. There are not very many in this part of the State, nor east of this; but as we progress westward it becomes relatively more and more abundant. West of Fort Harker there are hardly any other trees to be seen, and not many of them. It is called cottonwood because each seed bears a small downy tuft very much resembling cotton. The seed is light, and on these tufts it is wafted by the wind perhaps scores of miles, and scattered all over the country. On the dry grassy prairies they perish; but some of them find lodgement in soft moist earth near streams and there germinate, while millions drop into the water of rivers and are deposited with the mud and fine sand on the ever changing bars, where they spring up like hemp stalks in a sown field, and during their first summer grow up from two to three feet high. Here the following winter and spring, they are often pulled up just as flax is pulled, tied up in bundles and sold at very low rates. This tree is of the genus populus. The leaf resembles that of the quaking ash in form, but is of richer green, darker colored, and more glossy, and as a shade tree is of beautiful form, with dense foliage, and clean smoth bark. It is of very rapid growth, and is a favorite tree for lawns, road sides and wind brakes. The wood although somewhat soft is exceedingly tough, and no tree in this country can battle with fierce winds as it can. It is much used for lumber, frames, fence boards, &c., but it is too tough and its fibres too much in'ertwined to admit of being planed. It grows as large as the common poplar, and the trees are often quite straight.

No chestnut trees grow indigenously west of the Mississippi, but when planted either in seeds or in plants of one or two years growth, they do well. As an experiment I bought this spring 25 one year old trees (4 cts each) and planted them along the road from the house to the front gate, 20 feet assunder—digging up the prairie sod. They are all growing finely.

Maples of the soft variety grow abundantly in this State; and when set as shade trees are of exceedingly rapid growth, and very beautiful. The hard or sugar maple is not native here, but grows well when planted. We have no native evergreens except cedars, and they are only found in a few localities west of this. We have no dog woods nor iron woods so far as I have observed; but there are numerous other species of trees and shrubs, many of which are found with you, and some of which are not, among which I had nearly forgotten the elm. I have been in New Haven; but I have seen more magnificent specimens of this tree in Kansas than the people of that city can show. They are quite plenty. The shipping variety is also very common, and grows with great luxuriance. There are hundreds of both varieties on this place.

Forest trees here have richer and darker foliage than with you. North and south of this house we have groves, principally of young thrifty black oaks, beautiful in form and with foliage dark, glossy and glittering beyond any I ever saw in the East. Last spring we dug out of the forest below us three elm trees, one of which was about four inches in diameter and 20 feet high; the others a little smaller, and set them, with some others, in the prairie lower in front of the house. Already they have made new shoots of from six to twelve inches long, and bid fair to become magnificent trees.

When we built this house (1869) there were three black oak trees above, growing in the midst of the prarie, but consider ably asunder. One was about 14 inches in diameter, and when divested of the brambles which clustered around its trunk had a pretty top, but prarie fires and the trampling of cattle had severely tried its vigorous life. But since the ground has been enclosed and the sod dug up around it, it has become a very fine tree. The two others, smaller in size, had been nearly scorched and trampled to death, that I doubted whether I could save them, but I enclosed, dug around and preserved them, and now they are as thrifty as any trees I have, and I only mention these things to show that trees, when they have any chance at all, thrive finely on these high prairies.

Fruit trees grow better than I ever saw them in the east—more rapidly and more upright and sturdy. I think there will never be any trouble with far-reaching and drooping branches. Many people suffer their apple trees to branch at less than two feet from the ground, and left for three or four feet more these branches look like a cluster of nearly upright little trees. Orchards so trained are very beautiful, and all the fruit is clear, skinned and good.

This year we have a fine crop of fruit of all kinds, especially peaches. I suppose by going to the farms for them we can get them for from 25 to 50 cents a bushel. Apples will not be so plenty immediately around us, for this country is too new to have many full-bearing orchards. The sturdiness of fruit trees in this country, and indeed of all other trees found on high ground, I attribute to the dryness of the atmosphere and its almost perpetual activity. Something is due also to the intensity of the light. Orchards are more thickly set with trees here than in Pennsylvania—20 to 22 feet asunder being quite sufficient for apples.

In no State of the Union are finer apples, pears, peaches and small fruits grown than in Kansas. Grapes do better, probably, than in any section east of the Mississippi, and vines in culture are multiplying with increased rapidity. I have often thought whether fruit and grape culture is likely to be overdone. But I think not. Montana, most of Dacotah, Wyoming and Colorado will, in a few years, draw their chief supplies of fruit from this State, while the railroad to Galveston (only 600 miles from Lawrence) will ere long be the channel through which the West India Islands and the neighboring continental tropical region will draw their chief supply of the fruits of the temperate zone. An energetic and very intelligent friend of mine, who lives but a few miles away of the Pharmacopeia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophical doctrine, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease, has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at the most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spiritious and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spiritious ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

A COMIC exchange says: Germany desires the peace of Europe. She also desires the piece they call Heligoland.

A New Invention.

A novel instrument has been invented, which marks the "ebb of time," showing how many minutes there are remaining prior to any event. If placed in the post-office it reads "Mails open in thirty minutes;" one minute later it reads "in twenty-nine minutes;" then in twenty-eight and so on. At a railway station it reads "This train leaves in ten minutes;" then in nine, eight, etc., and when the index reaches 0 the train star's. Thus any passenger, on entering a station, knows just how much time he has for getting tickets, checks, a newspaper and a seat, without consulting a watch or clock to ascertain the hour of the day.

HARDNESS OF HEARING.

We repeat what we have often said before in these columns that there are numberless persons who are sadly afflicted with slight difficulty of hearing, for which they have been taught to believe that there is no cure. The late investigations in the anatomy and structure of the ear, and the improvement of medicine in regard to the treatment thereof, have made these ailments as easy of removal as any other human infirmity. Dr. Keyser, who has an office in the rear of his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, has had uniform success in the treatment of all such cases, besides a vast variety of chronic diseases of a scrofulous character, embracing those of the skin and integumentary system: together with Fistula and Piles. Our citizens need not run off to distant localities when persons of such ability as Dr. K. possesses may be found in our midst. We always prefer giving home talent the distinction to which it is justly entitled, if, for no other reason, that prominent one, that such can always be found at their post when wanted, and need not wander all over the country in quest of patients.

THE BEST, PUREST AND COLDEST.

Soda Water, Kissengen, Blue Lick, Congress and Vichy and Saratoga, will be found drawn from the celebrated Frost King Soda Water Aparatus, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Where you can find every kind of Family Medicines, Perfumes, &c.

N. B.—Try them and you will use no other.

HOW WE USED TO BE PHYSICKED.

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensible to summer health? No matter for wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, must be administered. These "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that this was a fallacy; that new vigor not depletion, is what is requested at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable preparation has three prominent properties: It renovates, purifies and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz.: the essential principles of Monongahela Rye, and the most efficacious tonic and alterative roots, barks, and gums known to medical botanists. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no tincture of the Pharmacopeia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophical doctrine, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease, has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at the most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Inducements
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
IN
Summer Dress Goods.

Lace Shawls and Jackets,
Light Woolen Shawls,
White Skirts and
Light Summer Skirts,

ALL DOWN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

At 12½c. Wash Poplins—a great bargain.
At 12½c., Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c., Striped Grenadines.
At 25c., Plain and Striped Grenadines.
Plain Black Hernanis, very cheap.
At 6¾c. Fast Colored Prints.

AT 90c., 8-4 TURKEY RED
Table Damasks,
Direct from the manufacturers, Dundee, Scotland.

Having a large stock of Domestic, Cotton and Woolen Goods on hand, and enough of Foreign Goods ordered, on the way and in bond, there will be no advance in prices for some time, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

1871. GREAT
First Great Semi-Annual
FOR 1871.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
Extraordinary Bargains
IN ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS,
You Won't Believe
UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN
HOW CHEAP ARE GOODS!
WE SHALL
Close Out Stock Regardless of Cost.
M'KEE, MURPHY & CO.,
(LATE J. W. BARKER & CO.,)
No. 59 MARKET STREET
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES.
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GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks $1.50, worth $2.00.
Lyons Black Silks $1.75, worth $2.25.
Lyons Black Silks $2.00, worth $2.50.
Japanese Silks, new and desirable.
Summer Silks, very cheap.
Summer Dress Goods below Importers' Prices.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.
Shawls, Lace Jackets and Lace Mantles,
AT
Great Bargains to Close the Lot.

A fresh assortment of desirable styles
Linen Suits,
White Suits,
Colored Lawn Suits,
Swiss Suits,
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
21 Fifth Avenue.
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DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
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$100 to $250 PER MONTH guaranteed. Sure pay to all ambitious men and women selling our world renowned Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Line. Business permanent. For full particulars, address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS Philadelphia, Pa. se30:r-ow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New White Lawn Suits
FROM $3.50 UP.
LINEN SUITS,
Elegantly trimmed, at Low Prices.
The above suits were gotten up personally by one of the greatest merchants in the United States.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers and Ostrich Tips.

At 75c, Ladies' White Skirts, a decided bargain
At $2 00, Light Woollen Shawls,
At 37½c, New Calico Shirts.
At 25c, White and Brown School Hats.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, an extra good bargain.
Satchels, Fans, Hosiery,
Gloves, Notions, &c., at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SALE. 1871.
—
Semi-Annual
1871.
DNESDAY, JULY 5.
ry Bargains
IN ALL KINDS OF
GOODS,
't Believe
HAVE SEEN
ARE GOODS!
HALL
egardless of Cost.
—
PHY & CO.,
ARKER & CO.,)
ET STREET
D FOURTH AVENUES.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville C

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cents. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, July 3, 1871.

There has been considerable excitement on the street to-day in gold. The Treasury programme announcing sales of one million only of gold weekly for July caused an immediate advance in prices. A small quantity was sold at 112¾. Then large transactions occurred at 113¾, and finally the price became 113, 9-16. Sales of Government bonds were heavy.

About seven hundred thousand dollars have been taken for export. The prices paid were 113⅝@113¾ for 1862's, 114 for '64's, 112½ for new '65's, 112⅜ for '67's, and 111¾ for 10-40's. Currency 6's, no quotation. There is very little doing in railroad bonds. Sales were made in the street of Reading at 111; Rock Island 109½, and Union Pacific at 91; about one quarter of an average day. Saturday's prices was asked on all active stocks.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, July 3, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¼@4½; refined do. 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 8¾@9; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

BUTTER—Continues very dull and with increased receipts and a diminished demand, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote prime to choice at 16@18, and fair to good at 12@14. Grease butter 8@9.

BEANS—Prime white $3.00@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Very dull.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 29@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.90@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50. Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, but prices are lower; prime Goshen, 13@14; prime Factory, 11; Dairy, 10.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, though the stock is not increasing. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—The demand is light and restricted mainly to small lots while prices are unchanged, 80@85 cts per bushel.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes scarce and in demand; standard brands sell readily at $2.10. Peaches, $2 for 2 lb, and $3.25@3.50 for 3 lb cans. Corn, $1.00.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 23½@24—usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—The market is dull and notwithstanding the receipts are only moderate, and the stock by no means large, prices are weak and drooping; quotations may be given at 16@17, the most of the sales being reported at the inside figure.

FRUITS—Green apples continue to come in freely and the market is well supplied—overstocked with common; we now quote at $2@4 per bbl, for common to good.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; buyers generally are taking hold very sparingly being pretty confident that lower prices are near at hand; we continue to quote good spring extras at $7@7.25, choice Minnesota bakers flour, $7.50@7.60, and good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50. Rye flour, in a small way, $6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat, notwithstanding the receipts are light, is dull and weak, and we again reduce our quotations; we now quote at $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.40@1.45 for white; we are cognizant of a car of strictly prime red having been sold at $1.45. It seems that the mills are well stocked, and they are anxious to work up what they have on hand before contracting for more. Oats generally reported dull, though not quotably lower, 60@62 being the ruling quotation; good lots in store, 65. Corn is quiet and unchanged; mixed ear and shelled 67@68; prime yellow 70@72. Rye is still quoted at $1.00@1.05 and offerings very light.

GROCERIES—Sugar—The last week closed on a very strong market for all kinds of grades, with an advance of ⅛ on raws, and a full ¼ in refined goods and disposition on the part of owners to ask still higher figures. It is not unusual for sugars to advance at this season of the year, from natural causes, such as lessen in drainage, interest on investments, storage account &c., &c.; but when our statement of last Monday, showing the deficiency of the crop in Cuba in the last year, is carefully examined, it will strengthen the opinion now prevalent that sugars will command a higher position, relatively, than for several years past. Some of our grocers have taken advantage of this state of things by making large purchases for this market last week, at lower prices than ruled at the counters on Monday. We learn of the purchase of 3,000 barrels of refined by one house alone, and large purchases in proportion are also reported on refined sugars. We do not believe there will be an improvement in the demand from merchants, to the extent of at least ¼ before the close of this week. Coffee—we have reports of an excited market on the sea-board and an advance by the importers of ½c per lb in Rio, but whether they will be able to maintain the position taken is considered by many dealers a matter of doubt. The stock is large —over 200,000 bags being now held in first hands, one half of which is in New York, and the remainder in New Orleans, Baltimore, Mobile, Savannah and elsewhere. Strictly choice coffee has been scarce during the last week, but at the close we saw some samples which could be bought at the advance, the owners exhibiting quite an independent feeling, while buyers were not disposed to take hold under the excited state of the market. Many will influenced dealers are inclined to the opinion that no material advance will be sustained until stocks are largely reduced. Our market is well supplied with coffee purchased at a low valuation, thus enabling our jobbers to give advantages to country merchants who may be in want of the bean. The stock held here amounts to about 8,000 bags.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, lb. "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 60@70c, Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

TALLOW—Continues scarce and the recent advance is still maintained; sales of baled on wharf at 8½@9. Wagon hay is quotable at $25@35.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 24@25; Green Calf Skins, 16@18; Green Salted Calf, 19@20.

FURS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky, $175 per ton; dressed, 14 cts per lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—We can report an occasional sale of middlings at $1.70@1.75. Not much inquiry for coarse feed.

ONIONS—In good supply, dull and lower, $4@4.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard is still quoted at 75c, and in a round lot way, and 78@80 for small lots.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 10¾@11 cts.

POULTRY—Offerings of chickens small, though there is no advance in prices; 70@75 cts per pair by the coop.

POTATOES—New are coming in quite freely, and prices are drooping; we now quote at 50@ per bbl. Sales of strictly prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, (old crop,) at $1.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured hams and sugar shoulders in good demand while plain shoulders and sides continue very dull; Hams may now be quoted at 16@16½; and sugar cured shoulders at 10½@11c. Dried Beef, 13@13½. Lard, 11@11¾ in tes, and 12@12¾ in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork nominal at $17.00@17.50 per bbl.

RAGS—Sales, 4¾@4¾ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, July 3, 1871. }

The petroleum market was exceedingly dull to-day, not a single sale of any kind reported, and prices continue weak with a drooping tendency. Seller June may be quoted nominally at 12¾@12¾—sales at Parker at $4.85, considered equivalent to 12¾ here. July refined nominal at 25¾@25¾. August 25¾@25¾; September, 26. Business entirely suspended in New York and Philadelphia; both boards having adjourned over from Saturday until Wednesday.

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Works 154; account A. V. R. R; Star O. W. 595, account McKelvy; Fairview O. W. 462, account J. K. Barbour; Riverside O. W. 254, account Parker & Thompson; Penn O. W. 228, account Pat Hutchinson; Liberty O. W. 396, account same; Standard O. W. 74, account Bates & G; Sunbeam O. W. 56, account W. Stewart; Peerless O. W. 480, account Duncan & Young; Cosmos O. W. 74, account H. McKeivy; Keystone O. W. 58, account Bates & G; National O. W. 234, account Jas. Wilkins; Eagle O. W. 80, account Fisher Bros; Commercial O. W. 199, account J. K. Barbour; National O. W. 986, account J. Munhall; National O. W. 388, account A. V. R. R; Citizens O. W. 948, account same. 6,896.

Total.....

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 781 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co., 258 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 510 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 187 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger 52 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Spycett, Logan, Stockdale & Co. 150 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 257 bbls refined oil to W P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,954 bbls

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 50 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 497 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....547 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, July 3, 1871. }

ALLEGHENY YARDS.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Varner, Chicago.....1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago.....2 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago.....3 cars
Marks & Greenwald, Chicago.....3 cars
I. Keefer, Chicago.....1 car
L. & J. Shamberg Chicago.....3 cars
Needy Bro., New York.....3 cars
E. Snively, Orrville.....1 car
John Ault, Orrville.....2 cars
F. Volbright, Wooster.....1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton.....1 car
J. Whiston, Bellair.....1 car

Total.....22 cars

SHEEP.

C. Thompson, New Castle.....1 car

HORSES.

J. Dryfoos, Columbia.....1 car

CATTLE.

The offerings were about the same as last week, and rather richer in quality; the whole number on sale footed up 32 cars, about 570 head; of these 13 cars were from Chicago; 9 cars from Ohio; 4 cars from East Liberty, and 186 head, or 6 loads, from Washington Co. The market opened moderately active, closed dull with several odds and ends left over unsold, probably 3 loads; there was a full average drainage of heavy cattle, as evident from the number sold, and in view of the extreme hot weather and abundance of vegetables and fruits, which always tend to curtail the demand for fresh meats, the market was all that could reasonably be expected. Prices as compared with last week, as a general thing ruled lower, particularly for the lower grades; in No. 1 butchers stock there was little or no change; the latter grade brought 6@ 6¼, the latter figure only being realized for extra—medium to good sold at 5¾@5¾, and common to fair, at 4¾@5.

It is worthy of notice that there were a larger number of cattle brought in by outsiders than there has been for some time past, which, of course, the great falling off in our own offerings were in the hands of the regular dealers. Our country friends are well posted in regard to the situation here; they know that cattle have been selling on fine margins, in consequence of the competition between the yards here and at East Liberty, and they have been holding back or shipping to other markets.

M. Varner reports 17 head of good to prime butchers stock, at 5¾@6 cts.

F. Volbright 10 head of good Ohio steers, at 5¾@5.80—3 left unsold.

Rothchilds & Zeigler report 32 head Washington Co. steers, at 5@5¾.

Keefer & Bevge 36 head of good steers, at 5¾@6; 15 head of prime Ohio steers for John Ault, at 6@6¼.

E. Katz 17 head of good to prime steers from Chicago, at 5¾@6.

Carr & McAllister 20 head of mixed stock from Belmont Co. Ohio, at 5¾@6 cts.

H. Shaffer sold 3 cows to Louis Hoffman, at $45 per head.

Jacob Needy reports 50 head of good to prime butchers stock, at 5¾@6.

Jas. Lobman 12 from Washington Co., and 15 from Ohio, mixed stock, at 4¾@5¾.

Sam Lowenstein 17 head of good to extra Ohio stock, at 5¾@6.

Greenwald & Kahn 70 head of good to prime butchers stock, all from Chicago, at 5¾@6¼.

S. Marks & Bro. 78 head from Chicago and 8 from Washington Co., at 5¾@6.

S. Traurman 30 head from Chicago and Ohio, at 5¾@6—3 left over.

L. & J. Shamberg report 32 head of good to extra butchers stock, at 5¾@6¼.

Jas. Hanlin 17 head of 1a r to extra Washington Co steers and heifers, at 4¾@5 cts.

M. Kraus had 8 head from Washington Co. and 36 western cattle, at 4¾@5¾.

Peter Hartman 15 head Washington Co. steers and heifers, at 4¾@5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

By common consent, the market to-day was pronounced the hardest of the season, that is on the drovers. The offerings were unusually large, footing up close on to 1,9 0 head, and with scarcely an average demand, sharp concessions had to be made, in most instances, to effect sales, and even then there were a number left over unsold. We should judge that about three-fourths of the entire number were lambs, and the sheep as a general thing were of the lower grades; there was one bunch of extra fine, but they were sold at fancy prices, 6@6¾ cts; averaging in weight from 120 to 130 lbs, good sheep may be quoted at 5@5¾, and fair to medium at 4@4¾. Lambs sold all the way from $1.50@4¾ per head; one drover assured us that he sold lambs to-day at $5 per head, against $4 for exactly the same kind last week. Taking all in all, the market, as already intimated, was an exceedingly hard one, and most of the drovers lost money.

J. F. Album wholesaled 60 sheep, averaging about 90 lbs at $4; also 46 lambs, at $2.75.

Rothchilds & Kauffman retailed 36 Washington Co., lambs at $4.75@5.75.

Andy Stakely reports 250 sheep and lambs; sold latter $2@3 and former at $4@5. Expected to have a number left over.

Cal Thompson, 130 head of extra Mercer Co. sheep part, of which averaged 130 lbs, 6¾ cts and from that down to 4 cts. Combined best lot of sheep offered here for some time.

Kraus & Keefer report 42 sheep from Washington Co., at 4¾@5¾; 116 lambs at $1.75 to 4 per head.

John Walters reports 20 Butler Co. sheep at $3 45; 83 lambs at $1.50@5.50.

John Drum reports 84 fair to commonish lambs at $2@3; 75 sheep on commission at 4¾@5¾.

S. A. Vandever 80 sheep and lambs from Beaver Co. sold at $1.50@3.50.

John Beeler, 70 head of fair to good Butler Co. lambs at $1.50@3.25.

Jas. McCreery 140 head of Butler Co. sheep and lambs at $2@5 per head for latter, and $1.75@2.50.

Adam Eckert report, 103 head lambs at $2@4; 12 sheep at $3@5.

Neely & McMillan report 140 head from Washington Co., sold sheep at $4 per head to 5 per pound; lambs at $2.75@3.50; not all sold;

Jas. Shaw reports 97 Mercer Co. lambs at $1.25@3, 6 sheep at $4 per head.

Neeley & Fairley report 60 lambs at $1.50@3; 15 sheep at $4.

Montgomery & McCullough, 115 sheep and lambs from Armstrong; up until 11 o'clock had sold but 8 head.

Chas. Welde bought 30 head of extra lambs averaging 85 to 90 lbs at $4.25 per head.

W. Unger reports 10 head of common to medium Ohio sheep at $2@3 per head.

E. Barnes, 75 head good stock sheep from Butler Co. at an average of about $2 per head.

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle to-day were light, and owing to the holidays which are in order now the butchers bought sparingly, below will be found the only report as handed us by W. Lowry, weigh master.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Holmes L & Co sold for:			
Allerton to Dressier	3	3,080	5 75
" " Walter & Co	1	1,050	5 75
" " Geitz & Sad	1	6,840	5 87
" " Huckenbury	1	1,460	5 87
" " "	1	1,200	5 50
" " "	2	2,100	5 87
" " F Kern	1	940	6 12
" " A From	3	2,630	5 60
" " "	1	1,160	5 50
" " J Koldoiler	2	2,370	5 50
" " Urban	2	2,430	5 50
" " Hillerick	1	1,100	5 40
" " Kurtz	3	3,080	5 50
" " Otto	1	1,090	5 40
" " Otto & Berger	1	910	5 40
" " Mike	1	910	4 50
" " Ferran	3	3,330	5 50
Sanders to Rudolph	1	1,050	5 75
" " Walter & O	2	2,300	5 75
Hazelwood & B sold for:			
Jones to Rindel	3	3,380	5 50
" " Bowersmith	1	1,100	5 50
" " Kestner	3	3,960	5 25
" " "	5	5,820	5 75
" " Stanz	6	6,840	5 65
" " Welfel	3	3,480	5 75
" " McFerran	5	5,480	5 87
" " "	8	9,700	5 60
" " Landerman	5	5,670	5 60
" " Morse	3	3,510	5 50
Orr & William sold for:			
Allerton to Switzer	1	1,140	5 87
" " "	2	2,380	6 30
" " From	2	2,550	6 37
" " Kunzman	3	3,090	6 00
" " Lowry	3	3,450	6 25
" " Stunhouser	3	3,430	5 75
" " Hillerich	2	2,090	5 62
" " Korta	2	1,920	5 25
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Allerton to Leffler	3	3,210	5 87
" " "	3	3,280	6 50
" " Urban	6	6,960	5 90
" " Roth	3	3,250	5 75
" " Mike	1	910	5 25
" " McFarran	3	3,170	5 37
" " Clements	3	3,530	5 60
Saddler, H & Co. sold for:			
Smith to Schusler	6	7,000	6 25
" " Reese	2	2,620	6 60
" " J F Leffler	6	6,380	6 60
" " Burkhart & Y	2	2,340	5 50
Allerton to Schusler	1	1,080	5 87
" " Hiebling	1	1,040	5 50
" " "	1	1,200	6 50
" " Rash	2	2,020	5 75
" " Korta	3	3,340	6 10
" " Tomer	3	3,240	6 10
" " Kestner	2	2,300	5 75
" " "	1	1,160	5 50
" " Louderman	1	1,000	5 50
" " Lonerbaugh	1	2,050	5 75
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Bender & S'yer to Weis	2	2,230	5 50
" " " Dunbar	6	6,100	5 12
" " " Roldoler	2	2,350	5 50
" " "	2	1,730	5 00
" " Lights	1	1,240	5 00
" " "	2	2,330	5 40
" " Davis	1	1,120	4 00
" " Barr	1	1,020	4 65
" " W & M	2	2,100	5 60

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3, 1871.

There was no regular Board to-day.

WHEAT—No 2 active at $1.19@1.21¾ for seller this month.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active at 51¾@52¾c for seller this month.

OATS—No 2 inactive and nominal.

RYE—No 2 dull and nominal.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal.

PROVISIONS—Nominal.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Beeves 7,500 for week, with 5,300 to-day; 150 cars at Communipaw, 98 cars at One Hundred street, 70 cars at Weehawken. Stock about all selling. Market weak and very little change in prices; Texans very dull at 8@9¾c; thin Illinois 11@12½c; fair to extra 12¾@13c; average strong 11¾c. Fifty good Kentucky, 8 cwt., $12.20; thin Illinois, 6¾ cwt, $11; 38 prime Ohio, 8 cwt, $13; lot 6¾ cwt Illinois $77. Sheep and lambs; 26,500 for the week and 5,900 to-day. The market is fair for good sheep; 10 cars Ohio, 55 lbs, 5¼c; 2 cars 47 lbs 6c; car this 79 lbs 4½c. Lambs; car prime Jerseys 66 lbs 8¾c; 10 cars Kentucky, 90 lbs, 4¾. Lambs 8¾c; car, prime Jerseys, 66 lbs, 10c; car, Kentucky, 67 lbs, 8c; car, Canada, 89 lbs, 9c. Hog receipts 29,000, total, with 95,000 to-day; all to slaughterers. Prices unchanged, or 5¼@6¼c; extremes for dressed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Beeves dull this week and prices higher. Sales 2400 at 7¾@8¾c for extra, Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6¾@7¾c for fair to good; 5½c for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 11,000 at 5½c. Hogs firmer; sales 2800 at $6.50@7 the latter for prime corn fed.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; sales of new red at $1.37@1.30; old $1.35. Corn firm at 57c. Rye dull and unchanged at 88@90c. Oats steady at 52@57c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Eggs declined 1c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm excepting bulk shoulders which are in good demand at 6c; new held at 6¾c; all others as last quoted. Hogs $4.15@4.25. Cattle dull at $3@5.00. Whisky firm at 89c.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Flour dull and declined to $5.65@5.90 for shipping extras, and $6@6.90 for Nos. 2, 1 and 2 and 1. Wheat dull; spring No. 2, 1 and 2 $1.43@1.45; red and amber $1.52@1.54. Oats dull and lower; western 64@66½c; Ohio 66@68c. Eggs firm at 17¾@18c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, July 3.—2 pkgs d goods, W Semple; 1 do do, Dunlap & S; 2 do do, Boggs & B; 1 do do, E Groetzinger; 1 hhd sugar, J S Clarke & Co; 5 bbls soap, 2 bbls g arab, A S Bradley & Son; 2 bxs tea, C Garber; 1 do do Hook, Jr Bro; 2 do do Hartman & Y; 1 do do, Hugus, W & Co; 3 do g tobacco, E S Wright; 25 bxs raisins, 3 bbl currants, J Kohen; 10 rolls leather, J Callery, pkgs drugs, W H Brill & Co.

LOCAL—25 sks oats, H McCreery, 5 sks oats, W Welsh & Co; lot c machines, Scobia R & Co; 6 bdls s iron, Rog ers & B.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with about 25 inches in the channel.

No arrivals or departures excepting the Monongahela river packets.

The Juniata and Messenger arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday.

The Belle, is laid up at Shousetown. She was unable to get through the "Pan."

Com. James, is here from Cincinnati, and report says that he wants to purchase a boat.

The river is said to be lower now than it has been any time this year.

—The New Albany *Ledger* says: "The papers are all talking about the log that sunk the Leonidas as the same one that the Eclipse struck many years ago, breaking about ninety timbers. It is the same log, but when the Eclipse struck it it was lying 200 yards higher up the river. We saw this log when, in its former position, sticking out of the bottom. It is a knotty sycamore, about 30 feet long, and fully three feet across the butt."

—Mitt Harry, formerly of Cincinnati, who has been awarded a contract to carry the mail between Jacksonport and Pocahontas, on Black river, for four years, at $5,000 per year, has gone to his new field of action to arrange for carrying out his contract. He is desirous of running a steamer in the trade if he can get one.

—The Hickman *Courier*, of Saturday, says: Mr. Jas. A Overton, of this city, is negotiating to have a daily packet between this city and Cairo put in the trade. The Messrs. Dean has made propositions which, if accepted by our railroad company, will secure her in the line.

—Capt. Frank Hicks, of the Belle, came up on the great low-pressure with Capt. Nat Green, down to Cincinnati. Capt. Frank Hicks looked at the Belle Lee, and renewed his vow that Benson shall not have her for $80,000—a boat worth a hundred thousand.

—The Red Cloud was insured in the following Cincinnati companies: American, $3,000; Enterprise, $3,000; Western, $3,000; Firemen's, $4,000; Ins. Co. of State, company unknown, $5,000. She had 900 bales of cotton, valued at $80,000.

—All the dry freight has been removed from the Leonidas, and the cabin furniture is being removed. The boat will, in all probability, be wrecked where she lies.

—The Science and J. G. Crossley will go on the docks at Middleport in the order named, after the R. R. Hudson comes up, which will probably be to-day.

—Noel & Swivel, having sold the Hensley, will immediately buy or build a suitable boat for the Vicksburg and Bedford trade.

—The Missouri River Packet Company have purchased the side wheel steamer Nile from W. H. Hasell for $14,000.

—Capt. Fries' new boat, being built by Stuart & Co., Madison, is to be called the Fleetwing.

—Iron ore is carried by propellers from Marquette to Cleveland, 1,000 miles, for $2 50 per ton.

—The latest New Orleans papers talk of flytime.

JOHN M. COOPER,

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CAUTION.—*It is the duty of the Sole Proprietor of every valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. All others are counterfeits. Diamond Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortland street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. Ex. 25:tf:d&f

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AVOID QUACKS.—A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de27:MWF

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

No. 80 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. M. Marshall,	John M. Martland,
Wm. T. Shannon,	Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott	Jas. D. Kay,
Wm. Floyd,	Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd.	

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. au28:d3

Max Schamberg,

No. 163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

(Sixth and Seventh avenue.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange and Passage.

Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Silver, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Postal Money Orders on Europe issued under guarantee of the North German Post Department

Foreign Money bought and so

Inheritances and Legacies collected in Europe.

Passage Agency of all first-class English and German Lines. no24:d3

CITY BANK,

112 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and sight drafts issued on Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS:

D. Ihmsen, Thos. Maginn,
Terence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
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R. J. Grace, H. A. Freygoglo,
James Phelan, P. Lee Gallion.
P. Kane,
ja5:16 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Franklin Savings Bank,

No. 42 OHIO STREET, Allegheny,

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Stockholders individually liable.

Interest paid on time deposits.

DIRECTORS

GEO. R. RIDDLE, MACFERRON,
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F. D. ESHELMAN.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.

JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier. my15

Allegheny Savings Bank,

ALLEGH

HOME NEWS.

Persons of all ages attend the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth streets.

Allegheny Valley R. R.—The Allegheny Valley R. R. will issue excursion tickets good from July 3d to 5th.

Serious Accident.—Mr. Donaldson, bookkeeper for Smith & Friday, wholesale liquor merchants, met with a serious accident yesterday. Coming down the steps from Cliff street to the Union Depot, he slipped and fell, breaking one of his legs in two places and injuring himself. It is feared, internally. His leg was carefully set, and last evening he was resting quite easy. We regret very much to learn of Mr. Donaldson's misfortune, and sincerely hope that he may soon recover.

Pure ice cold soda water will prove a positive luxury to the people on this gala day of independence, and appreciating this fact, James. E. Burns & Co., the well known druggists and perfumery dealers, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, have made all arrangements for supplying to-day ten thousand thirsty persons with sparkling waters from their great "Frost King Fountain." The syrups have all been freshly made from pure fruits and the great fountain will be run to its fullest capacity from early morn to late at night. One glass of Burns' celebrated soda water will repay a mile's walk on a warm day. There will be plenty of attendants so that all will be promptly supplied. Call in and quench your thirst with a glass of the freezing cold and delicious water, and you will afterwards thank us for the good advice.

Election of Teachers.

The Directors of the Allegheny Fifth Ward Schools, at their regular monthly meeting on Friday evening, June 30th, unanimously re-elected the following corps of teachers:

Principal, Mr. J. M. Connor; Assistant Principal, Miss Ellen M. May. Grammar Department—Misses Emma J. Heming, Mary J. Wilkins, Annie M. Shaffer. Medium—Misses Lina Anderson, Lucy Rogers, Lide H. Chubbage. Primary—Misses Ella Mathews, Emma Agnew, Fannie Hazlewood, Mary Hamilton, Willa Z. Matthews, Belle Hunter. Writing teacher—Miss Sophe Lenkard.

A Laughable Incident.

A "beautiful blonde" was the occasion of much enjoyment in a crowd on Federal street a few days ago. A gentleman with his umbrella on his shoulder was crowding his way through the throng of people when the umbrella came in contact with the profuse curls of the woman question, and bore them off triumphantly on his tip. The shorn blonde stood in amazement watching her disappearing hair, until it dropped off into the mud, when amidst the jeers of the wicked by-standers she rushed forward and rescuing it was lost in the crowd. So much for false appearances.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City of Pittsburgh, for the week ending July 2nd, 1871, as reported, by order of the Board of Health, by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

Abcess of liver, 1; accident, 1; accident by burn, 1; albumenuria, 1; apoplexy, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 10; consumption, 6; convulsions, 4; croup, 1; deierium tremens, 1; disease of the brain, 1; dropsy, 1; dropsy in the general 1; dysentery 2; fever, scarlet, 6; fever, typhoid, 1; inflamation of bowels, 1; inflamation of brain, 2; inflamation of kidneys, 1; inflaming's, 2; inflamation of lungs, 1; inflamation of endocardium, 1; inflamation of stomach, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; old age, premature birth, 1; small-pox, 4; whooping cough, 1; still births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 31; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 4; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 5; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1.

Males, 27; females, 38; white, 93; colored, 2. Total, 65.

The Citizens Passenger Railway Company

Are about to put in operation a new arrangement for the purpose of protecting themselves and their employes. The conductor handles the money as usual, but is required to register each fare on the alarm register which must tally with his card at the close of each day's work. Passengers have nothing at all to do with the register. It being entirely under the control of the conductor. An honest man with this register will be a check upon himself so where he could not under the old system.

This newly invented alarm register has been patented by Mr. H. C. Bishop, and owned by that gentleman and Messrs. D. P. Corwin and George Able. It is a very ingenious affair and will no doubt come into general use on our street railways. Its movements are somewhat similar to the gas meter, and it is carried on the arm of the conductor, who touches a spring on the payment of each passenger's fare, thus registering it.

The register can be seen at the office of the Citizens' Passenger Railway on Penn street near Sixth.

Another Warning.

There is no use in trying it. By the very nature of things the experiment seems always destined to end in a disastrous failure. We recorded one instance on Saturday. Yesterday there came in contact with the profuse curls of the woman question, and bore them off triumphantly on his tip. The shorn blonde stood in amazement watching her disappearing hair, until it dropped off into the mud, when amidst the jeers of the wicked by-standers she rushed forward and rescuing it was lost in the crowd. So much for false appearances.

Another Incident.

Another lady had her curls severed from her head yesterday, but in this instance it was by the hand of a friend, and not by the rude hand of a stranger. The lady was in a car on Penn street, and in the crowd a gentleman with his umbrella on his shoulder was crowding his way through the throng of people when the umbrella came in contact with the profuse curls of the woman question, and bore them off triumphantly on his tip. The shorn blonde stood in amazement watching her disappearing hair, until it dropped off into the mud, when amidst the jeers of the wicked by-standers she rushed forward and rescuing it was lost in the crowd. So much for false appearances.

Where to Spend the Day.

From the following schedule, our readers may learn where to spend the day:

At nine o'clock in the morning a scull race will come off on the Allegheny river between Joe Kaye, Jr., and young Renforth, the brother of the English champion. The race, which is for $100, will be a little less than two miles, parties starting from the Mechanics-street bridge and rowing down to the St. Clair-street bridge.

A number of Pittsburghers and former soldiers in Lawrence county regiments, will attend the dedication of the monument at Mount Jackson. Generals Negley and Sweitzer will be on hand. Dr. Leasure, of Allegheny, formerly Colonel of the "Roundheads," will be Chief Marshal of the day.

A squad of the Pittsburgh Zouaves will leave in the morning on a target excursion to West Newton.

A trotting and pacing match will come off at Oakland park race course.

Trotting match will also come off at little Washington.

The Duquesne club will hold a pic-nic and regatta at Goes' grove, West Penn. railroad. Five crews have thus far entered, viz: J. B. Jones, J. W. Pittock, Good Will, Xantus, and American of Shaler township.

The members of the old Eagle fire company hold a pic-nic during the day at Friendship grove, and a ball in the evening at City Hall.

Odd Fellows pic-nic at Moyce's grove, West Penn Railroad, under the auspices of Mechanic's Lodge, No. 9.

The Young Men's Sodality of Wood and have a day in the woods at Glenwood Grove, for the proceeds for the benefit of the Catholic library.

The Columbia boat club at Monitor grove.

At McFarland's grove St. Vincent de Paul society pic-nic their friends, and everybody is going to be poor. A full dress-band will be in attendance.

Ball in the evening at Odd Fellow's hall, Birmingham, by the Chambers Boat-club.

St. Peter's church, McKeesport, hold a pic-nic at Heliefonte Park, near that place.

Excursion to Latrobe. Big pic-nic to come off. The Great Western band will dispense the music.

Gift distribution picnic, gotten up by W. H. Gray, of Perrypolis, at West Newton. Two hundred quarter-acre lots in Perrypolis are to be drawn for. Only one dollar admission, and the holder to admittance to the picnic, as well as a chance at the lots.

There will be a score of pic-nics held at Blairsville, and the people there expect a big time.

Ursina, "on the new route to the sea"—the Connellsville Railroad—will be the scene of a big picnic, at which many Pittsburghers will be present.

Magnetic Lodge No. 217, Knights of Pythias, picnic at McKee's Rocks.

St. Malachy's church, of Monongahela borough, Orr's Grove, Mt. Washington.

The congregation of the Mansfield Catholic church will have a picnic at Brown's grove, Mansfield, to which there will be no admittance fee.

A festival in the evening by St. Agnes' congregation, of Soho, on the church grounds.

Several Sunday School celebrations about East Liberty.

St. Michael's schools pic-nic at Shattung's grove, in Ormsby borough.

A performance will be given at the Pittsburgh Opera House in the afternoon, when the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be presented and in the evening "The Gaslight."

Two dramatic performances will be given at the Academy of Music—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" being produced both in the afternoon and evening. Among the performers will be Delehanty and Heagler, two favorites here.

The Museum will be open during the day and evening.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting last Evening.

The East Birmingham Council held a special meeting last evening to consider the request of the Sanitary Committee in relation to free vaccination.

Present were Messrs. Haberman, N. Jones, Ihmsen, Wharton and Burgess J. Jones.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Wharton then moved that the sanitary committee be empowered to provide for free vaccination, provided, however, that the cost thereof be not more than that paid by the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Carried.

Mr. Wharton desired to know by what authority the Ormsby Railway Company was putting down wooden culverts instead of iron ones, as provided for.

Mr. N. Jones said that the President of the road stated that the company was not in a condition to put down iron ones now, but when the wooden culverts would not do, they would remove them.

Mr. Wharton moved that a written agreement be had from the Board of Directors of the Railway Company that they take up the wooden culverts and replace them with iron ones as soon as the Street Committee may direct, the agreement to be submitted to Council before it is signed by the Street Committee. The motion was carried.

The matter of the modification of the grade of Sarah street, was referred to the Street Committee to report at next meeting.

Mr. N. Jones then offered an ordinance providing for a license to be taken out for bill posting in the Borough. Read three times and passed.

Considerable merriment was occasioned by Mr. Jones saying that he had written the above ordinance in his pocket since last January.

Mr. Wharton moved that in cases of death by small-pox that the Burgess may make such arrangements as in his opinion he thinks necessary.

Mr. N. Jones, having been elected Burgess at the late election, handed in his resignation as Councilman. Accepted.

Messrs. Ihmsen and Haberman were appointed a committee to conduct Burgess elect N. Jones to the chair, when Mr. J. Jones, the retiring Burgess, administered the oath of office to him.

Mr. J. Jones then made a neat parting address, which was received with applause.

Mr. N. Jones, the Burgess elect, then made a short speech, and also made some good suggestions.

On motion adjourned.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

The "Fourth"—Some of its Observances and Memories.

Its coming has been anxiously anticipated and now that it is here, possibly it will meet with the proper degree of enthusiasm. The indications however are somewhat against this supposition. Of late years, somehow, especially within the last decade, the "Fourth" seems to have lost some of its earlier prestiges, and its observance has narrowed down within limits which in other days would have made a descendant of the Pilgrims abashed at his lack of spirit. Those times when the booming cannon woke the morning with its voice, when the bustle and excitement commenced almost before sunrise and held sway until night, when the citizen soldiery were out early and paraded the street with mottoed banners and nodding plumes, when processions, orations, pyrotechnics and gala festivities aroused and delighted the people—those times seem in large measure to have gone by, and left but the remembrance of them behind.

This change comes not from any the less patriotism and ardor—for the people of to-day would not concede that and we will not charge it to them on this day—but perhaps from the fact that the years of the last decade have been filled with more stirring realities. War has been amongst us and instead of the mimic parade, we have had the columns moving out to battle; pyrotechnics have been seen, not in play, however, but where the thunder's "soothing loud" told of danger and mayhap death; the festivities of the people have been laid aside for mourning, peace has given place to fearful strife, and the nation has had sterner work than festal celebrations to do. All this has been decade witnessed, and though war has gone the interval has been so brief that the people have not had little time to resume the quiet and gentle ways of peace.

Perhaps, too, the decade which has closed has stripped the day, and those which it commemorates, of its glamour, and while the people are not now, as formerly, ready to effervesce so easily, yet none the less do they love the "dear old land," and their admiration possibly made deeper, through suffering, takes a quieter form. Thus it is that the present "Fourth" has come and will likely pass without any marked public demonstration, such as those which in former times rendered the occasion so memorable. The day will be, perhaps, celebrated with less pomp, yet with as much feeling as any of its predecessors.

It will be a great disappointment if the gentle showers—welcome at times, but not to-day—should descend this morning; for, of all the days in the year, the "Fourth" caps the climax of misery. It is one of those times when the grievances of which cannot be described. For, laying aside the bitter disappointment of the girl of the period, whose raiment would be "perfectly ruined" by the rain, and which, forsooth, must stay at home with her; forgetting, too, the many private casualties that little select parties which are thus rendered impossible, take place on account of the curtain which cannot be held out of doors when the rain descends, and even throwing aside the more serious matter of the loss of the dinner for the feasting, and all of which are thus rendered superfluous to the family larder—forgetting even all these insignificant items, there is the misery of having hopes blighted, expectations of a good time unrealized, the bitter remembrance of "what might have been" but for the rain. Is it any wonder that the little children, aye, and many of older growth, will pass a dreary day in fear the night before, possibly have but little slumber, and are out betimes with the sun to ascertain the first indications of the weather. This is the first important matter to settle and once satisfied "with a clear sky" the important celebrant is off to the street, enters with zest into the preparation for the festivities. Happily the auguries at present writing are in every way favorable.

Just how the people are to enjoy themselves to-day would be a difficult matter to decide, but judging from the many grand preparations there will be no trouble in pleasurably whiling away the hours. The principal features will be the woodland festivities, there are numerous to be held nearly everywhere, dancing picnics, and those at which terpsichorean exercises are not allowed, shaking, school picnics, and select picnics, and some not very select, and picnics of friends, and the whole family of acquaintances. Indeed, the number seems to be unlimited and the seeker after enjoyment can hardly turn any where without coming in contact with the pic-nics—always considering the contingency that it does not rain. The people seem to have made great preperations for the day, and even the "dear old" is to shadier retreats, and the country folks possibly will find little to attract them in the deserted streets of the city, but the usual influx of custom they will doubtless visit it and help to swell the receipts of the city.

Many anticipated and with great interest turning out of the military, but their expectations will not be realized. Medium and Burgess somehow, concluded not to accept this opportunity for a display of their elegant accouterments and accomplishments in the drill, and there will be no "procesh." The juveniles too have been curbed in their enthusiasm by that stern old critic, experience, and the usual displays—everything in that line, from the mild snap of the fire crackers to the whizzing, deafening boom of the cannon, etc. The day has thus been "spoiled" for the juveniles, whose mutterings both loud and deep, do not augur well for the exigencies of the occasion should demand that the edict be enforced. What if half a dozen necks should be broken, or that the possessors are thrown from carriages or horses, through the prancing of the steeds frightened by the noise, or terrified by protestations of valuable property might pass away in the flame lit by a spark from a fire cracker. Is it not the "Fourth" and is it a pity or two, boys, but patriotism even in this land of the free must exercise itself within the proper limits, long enough to be considered safe, and away from the vigilant watchfulness of the guardians of the peace, your eminently proper desire to consummate the "Fourth" worthily at least in a pyrotechnic way cannot be gratified.

Aside from the public places of amusement the city will thus be deserted, but from the preparations made there will be no lack of enjoyment in the suburbs where the "pic nics" gather, as on a regular scale in the woodland. The devotees of terpsichore in groves and halls, should not have private favorable, will be enjoyment under the trees "where the lightest of light feet dance" to inspiring music; the many waltz themselves into the Sunday school gatherings, barring the tripping to the cadences of music, will have stirring memories to awaken in after years, the rigorous retreats, away from town, and its heat and dust and discomfort.

In this direction evening has been arranged on an extended scale, and the number of these gatherings possibly is largely in excess of that of any previous year, and the reported dearth of attractions in the city seeming to have stimulated the exertions for enjoyment in these rural pleasures.

Now, all that remains to complete those efforts with success is a clear sky and favoring breezes, and many an anxious glance will be cast at the rising of the sun this morning, and from the auguries there, gather serenity and pleasure or grevious disappointment.

And shall the eloquence of the day be forgotten? What is a "Fourth" without its oratory? Though all else fail, this important requisite cannot be forgotten. Through what other channel will the pent up patriotism find vent and gush forth. Happily the historian of to-day will not be sadly compelled to write of a melancholy decadence here, for to-day the voice of eloquence will be heard. Not in the open air it must be, for who pent up Utica can contract" the orator's powers. Many a delightful auditory, reclining in the attentive shade of the forest trees, will regale itself with an overpowering patriotism will ascertain from the lips of an incipient Demosthenian longitude the day of the month is for. This is the day when the American eagle first chawed up its iron cage and with a Yankee Doodle sentiment pounced upon the *British Lion*, and tore their habiliments into ten thousand gobbets. And this is the day when that setting bird of freedom, the Goddess of Liberty with one foot on the Rocky Mountains and the other on the Atlantic shall—yes shall—and gentlemen in the freedom of its exercise. And then a speech by the Senior Burgess, or perhaps a proclaimed this sublime peroration, the howl of his bird, may say will find its counterpart in the mingled shrieks, excusable only on such occasions, from the young men and maidens, and the little children and all to whom the intelligent communication has hitherto like one of the "lost arts." And Springsins has gained glory enough for one day, and next time, we shall like your little sheet all the better.

The speeches over—the first duty of the celebration is performed and the minor details claim attention. The little feet have not ceased though they enter largely into the complete commemoration of the "Fourth." The restless ears to the exhilarating, delightful sounding of the new holiday garments, all fresh and bright as though just from the loom the half-created breakfast, the hurrying off to the rendezvous, the meeting and congratulations between friends, the moving on with the happy throngs to the scene of the day's pleasures, the feasting, dancing, romping, shouting, the glee of active childhood and pleasure of aged housekeeping, flirting and courting, disappointments and happiness, and the beauties of the wild wood, the weariness coming on as the shadows lengthen, the starting for homewards, and possible winding up where the attractions of the mimic stage, for a time cheer the flagging spirits, and then wearing the worn down, more than school and work for a week would have inspired, then, the close of the day, the fitful slumber, these, are the lighter phases of the day, in which should be intermingled the darker shadows of indulgences in the cup that inebriates more than it cheers, the "glorious" feeling and betimes the rows which follow, broken heads and bruised bodies, the evil excitement, shrieks of women and oaths and blows of men, and possibly fearful night in the lockup, with possibly fearful forebodings for the future, these are the minor details, which have been the bane of the "Fourth" and always enter into the celebration of the day. Which of these experiences, the lighter or the graver ones, our readers will be called upon to pass through to-day depends entirely upon themselves.

But while we thus engage with hearty earnestness in all the pleasures of the hour, there is another feeling—that of *earnest* patriotism—which should not be forgotten. Not that which finds expression in gushing extravagangas of speech and action, and unthinking revelry, rather let it be of that noble more enduring substance which, when the effervescence has dissolved, still remains. Let the people spend a moment in pondering over the blessings of the goodly heritage which has been left them, in this "free fertile land;" let the young be taught lessons of higher patriotism from the story of today; calmly, dispassionately let the review be made of that history which has shown that a "government for the people and by the people" has not been a failure, and then with joy and thanksgiving and melody coming up on every side, with earnest fervor born of true feeling, we can join in the invocation—so peculiarly applicable to the hour.

"Oh God, look down upon the land which Thou hast't loved so well.

And grant that in unbroken truth her children still may dwell.

Nor while the grass grows on the hill and streams run through the valle.

May they forget their father's faith or in their covenant fail.

Keep, God, the noblest, fairest, land that lies beneath the sun.

Our Country, our whole country, our country ever one.

"Money to Loan.

On bond and mortgage in sums as follows:

$1,000 for one, two or three years
$2,000 " " " " "
$3,000 " " " " "
$4,000 " " " " "
$5,000 " " " " "
$6,000 " " " " "
$7,000 " " " " "
$8,000 " " " " "
$9,000 " " " " "
$10,000 " " " " "
$15,000 " " " " "
$20,000 " " " " "

The above amounts can be had on city or country property on reasonable rates of interest. Inquire of

W. E. TUSTIN,
87 Grant street, opposite Court House.

Billiard Room for Rent.—The fine billiard room connected with the Girard House, Allegheny City, containing five of the finest make. Reason for letting, owner has not time to attend to them. For particulars inquire at Girard House, J. C. Lightcap, proprietor. 2

BREVITIES.

HOT—The weather.

HANG out your flags to-day.

THIS is the 95th anniversary.

BE careful with your fire-arms.

ALL business suspended to-day.

NO Communists on Liberty street.

THE new Gas Company is organized.

ON A HIGH—Yesterday afternoon's wind.

DIVIDENDS are being lifted lively just now.

TURNER'S HALL will be sold at sheriff's sale.

WE should all be proud of the Duquesne Greys.

THE new fee bill went into effect Saturday 1st inst.

DR. JACKSON lectures at the Greys' armory to-night.

NO PAPER will be issued from this office to-morrow.

FORGET those little bills to-day and enjoy yourself.

SEVERAL more dividends appear on our first page to-day.

CAPT. C. W. OWSTON is in the city on a visit to his friends.

$9,103 45 was the amount of the police pay roll for June.

THE Post Office will be open this morning from 8 to 9 A. M.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, at New Castle, to be dedicated to-day.

SEND up a rocket and you go down like the stick—to the tombs.

THE lock-up was full and overflowing at one o'clock last night.

BOOTS and shoes "soled here" is an ingenious Fifth street sign.

VANDALISM in the Allegheny Parks. The police should be vigilant.

WE regret to learn that our worthy Fire Marshal Butler is quite unwell.

PLENTY of fire-crackers last night—proclamations to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAPT. J. K. BARBOUR is down from the oil regions, where he is engaged in business.

A LITTLE girl living in Keating's alley was badly burned on Sunday by pouring oil on the fire.

THE track of the Ormsby Passenger Railway will be laid over the Birmingham bridge on Monday.

FIRE MARSHAL BUTLER will appear on horseback to-day watching the boys who shoot crackers.

THE Enterprise Base Ball Club started yesterday on a trip to Oil City, where they play the Senaca club to-day.

A BALLOON will be sent up from Monumental Hill this morning. It is eight feet in diameter, and is made of paper.

OFFICER J. K. Montgomery has been promoted to a Lieutenancy made vacant by the resignation of Lieut. Thompson.

THE present price of United States 5-20s, offers an inducement to holders of the securities to convert them into these bonds.

SEVERAL young men started early yesterday to find the Fourth. They could be seen looking through the bars long before one this a. m.

WE ARE indebted to our friend, Major W. M. Porter, Controller of Allegheny City, for a copy of the annual reports of that city for 1870.

STUDENTS from the various colleges on their way home from commencement, were frequently passing through the city on almost every train by scores.

THE citizens of Pittsburgh are taking from $10,000 to $20,000 per week in the Seven-Thirty bonds. One man in Washington, Pa., took $10,000 on 2nd inst.

MR. THOMAS ARMSTRONG says that by the new process, gas can be peddled in gum bags and supplies for a month's time delivered anywhere in the city or country.

CHIEF OF POLICE HUNTS has prepared himself with a pair of double cross-eyed glasses so he can see the boys on all sides who may attempt to shoot crackers to-day.

WHILE you are trying to be kind and generous, and do as much as you can for your relatives; but leave them nothing when you die, and you will be missed by them, and

A MRS. SHERIDAN, of Allegheny, committed suicide by drowning on Saturday evening. Jealousy of her husband was the cause which induced her to throw herself into the rash act.

OFFICER MCCOY, late Court officer, yesterday resumed his old place on the Mayor's police force. Mr. McCoy is an excellent officer, always up to his duty wherever placed.

R. D. MCGUNNIGLE, Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board, reports the expenditures of the Board for the month ending June 30th, for regular out-door relief, $282.50; transient, $131.57.

OFFICER MONTGOMERY, of the Mayor's police force, than whom there is no more worthy, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy and takes the place of Lieutenant G. W. Thompson.

ONE of the most intelligent and successful physicians in America writes, "Spirits given to a baby, or to a child, is much on a par with by the mother, is poison for the body, and may be the starting of a habit which leads to ruin."

AN insane man named Harris arrived in town yesterday from Montana. He was accompanied by an individual on his arrival from Harris' relatives from here desiring to know whether to place him in Dixmont or take him further east.

A YOUNG lady in Birmingham was lately presented with an elegant card case from one of her admirers. A few days afterward she was showing it to a lady friend, "who wished he had given her a larger one. This little thing won't hold more than half a deck!"

THE Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny, one of our staunchest, most reliable, and best managed local institutions, announces through George D. Hidden, Secretary, a dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock. This denotes a very healthy condition.

THE patron of a cheap eating-house, who complained that they now only give one potato with his meat, whereas they formerly gave him two, was mollified by the explanation that the last lot of potatoes they purchased was so bad that no gentleman could eat more than one them.

A MEAN, contemptible thief visited the drinking fountain at the Third ward Diamond Square, on Saturday evening, and stole one of the beautiful cups which had been placed there during the afternoon. The cups were attached to chains, one of which the scoundrel broke in order to carry away the vessel.

A HORSE attached to a light spring wagon yesterday attempted to enter Taggart & Simen's shoe store, on Federal street, Allegheny, by the rear entrance. The window was delivered, but the eccentric animal was not injured, and its owner, who had followed it around two or three squares, came up in time to catch it and prevent other breaks.

THE National Base Ball season will be seen by notice given elsewhere, has declared a semi-annual six per cent. dividend. We are glad to note that Mr. Mr. Hill and the gentlemen who manage her are among our best financiers, as well as obliging, courteous gentlemen, who are always watching the interest of this reliable institution.

THE Lincoln Literary and Debating Society, will have a select basket picnic to-day at Brown's station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. An invitation is extended to all that may wish to attend: strangers in the city are especially invited to attend, and we can assure them a pleasant time. Trains can be taken at the depot at any hour.

ANOTHER kerosene accident occurred Saturday, which will probably be attended with a fatal result. A little girl named Minnie Weidner, in attempting to kindle a fire in a stove, poured some coal oil into the flue can. The inevitable explosion and horrible burning followed. It is thought by Dr. Riggs, the attending physician, that the victim cannot recover.

OUR READERS in the vicinity of East Liberty, on the Frankstown Road, should bear in mind their worthy citizen, Andrew Rea, Esq., who has on hand all the late periodicals, illustrated weeklies and monthlies; besides he has, an excellent stock of cigars and fine cut smoking tobacco, which he is willing to dispose for the money. Give him a call and see for yourself what he has.

WE have received a copy of the initial number of *Vestryman*, a new monthly paper mal friend George H. Stuart, by our gentlemanly and energetic friend, Mr. Wm. Mc-Garrah, of this city. We have already read it. But, George, please give us some interesting matter in the way of editorial and local news, next time, and we shall like your little sheet all the better.

THE flag presentation last evening at Allegheny Park was a pleasant affair. Wm. C. Moreland, in an eloquent address, on behalf of Mr. John W. Pittock, presented the flag to the citizens of Allegheny. It was received by James Park, Jr., on behalf of the citizens. Other addresses were made by Judge Shannon, Mayor Calhow, Hon. James McBrier and City Engineer Bailey, Jr.

THOSE having hazel eyes will be interested in the soothsayer's assurance that they first inspire a platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands and emerges into love as securely as the rock of Gibraltar. A woman of hazel eyes never elopes from her husband, never chases scandal, never neglects the family band's comfort to her own, never talks too much or too little, is always entertaining, intelligent and agreeable.

THE Eleventh Ward School Board elected the following teachers to serve the ensuing year on the 1st inst.: Grammar Department—Miss M. E. Taggart, Miss L. C. Hartley. Intermediate Department—Miss Irenia Rutledge, Miss H. M. Matthews, Mrs. H. Shady. Primary Department—Miss Maggie Munhall, Miss Aggie Martin, Miss Jennie Moffitt, Miss M. E. Irwin, Miss Lizzie Laughlin, Miss Annie Mone, Miss E. E. Martin. An election for Principal will be held on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

All Saints' Chapel.

The Rev. J. S. Miller, who has been Rector of this Chapel for the last three years, has resigned his charge and returned to Baltimore, his former home. While those that knew him could not but have the highest opinion of his zeal, earnestness and unselfish devotion to his work among the poor of that part of the city in which All Saints' Chapel is situated, it is well known that the position he took as an advanced Ritualist had the effect to cut off the sympathy of the Diocesan authorities, and to raise prejudices against him on the part of Church people of the city to such an extent as to prevent his obtaining that help without which he could not carry on his work. He has therefore relinquished it.

Resolved, That they believe that it is inconsistent with the above to declare that their wish is that the weekly communion and the Choral Service may be kept up in this parish.

At a meeting of the Vestry, held subsequently, Gen. Lew. W. Cass and Hill Burgwin, Esq., were elected Vestrymen to fill vacancies, these gentlemen having signified their willingness to serve. It is the intention to ask such help from church people who may be willing to assist a mission in that part of Pittsburgh as will enable the vestry to call a rector, the resources of the congregation being devoted to the current expenses including rent, and an effort to obtain a lot and build a chapel. In a city as large as Pittsburgh there is certainly room for one church with a choral service and it is believed no objection will be made to it on that score by the Diocesan authorities.

The parish of All Saints being thus left without a Rector, it became necessary for the parishioners to consider what their future course shall be, whether they shall dissolve their organization or endeavor to keep it up. A meeting of the congregation was held on Sunday last, after morning service conducted by a lay-reader, when the situation was discussed. It appeared that friends and assistance might be obtained, and the parish enabled to take a fresh start, were such modifications made in the services as would remove the objections heretofore made by the Bishop in certain communications to the late Rector. The following resolutions were then offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the vestry be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the continuance of the work.

Resolved, That the parishioners earnestly desire that this parish be acknowledged in its proper relations to this Diocese, of which it is a part.

Resolved, That to secure this end, they will accede to such modifications as may be made by the proper authority in the mode of conducting Divine service, and will give their cooperation to the Rector may be called, without regard to individual preferences.

JOB PRINTING.

Where to get Good Work—Jackson, Moore & Co.'s Establishment—All the Facilities.

Excellence in any art is always commendable, and in none is it more praiseworthy than in the "art preservative." By this is meant, not particularly that style of the typographical art which is exhibited in the hurriedly printed newspaper, and upon which the necessary care, in any case can hardly be bestowed, but rather upon that description coming under the general title of "Job Printing," embracing all the finest specimens of workmanship from the little tinted visiting card to the most elegant specimen of book work. Not only skilled "typos" but those outside the ranks can appreciate excellence here and are ready to accord praise to that establishment from which emanates the best specimens.

Pittsburgh has a number of first class printing offices, among which that of Messrs. Jackson, Moore & Co. holds a conspicuous place. They have located in the old GAZETTE building, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue, the fourth doing a continuation or succession of that of Errett, Anderson & Co., one of the oldest in the city.

Under the new firm the office from cellar to fourth story has been re-arranged, and all departments supplied with every facility for the prompt fulfillment of contracts, and in the best possible manner. In the cellar is the steam power which keeps the machinery of a dozen presses, for all sorts of printing work. The firm have contracts for the printing of several weeklies—the *Christian Advocate*, *Manufacturers' Review*, &c., and the *Literary Advance* and other publications.

This, we think, is the only office in the city, having a full assortment of English and German type, with compositors who can "set" either. By this advantage, a house desiring circulars printed in both languages can be accommodated without delay. There is also in connection with the printing department, a book bindery and a manuscript for a pamphlet or octavo volume can be left at the office, from whence afterward will emanate the bound volume for the library—every part of the work—type-setting, printing and binding being done under the same roof.

Of the character of the work the best evidence is the large patronage which the firm enjoys. They fulfill contracts for a large proportion of the county printing, political posters (of which those in the last campaign attracted great attention,) pamphlets of speeches, sermons, &c., programmes, billheads, price lists, business and visiting cards, all kinds of printing, mercantile or otherwise, and in no case have failed to give satisfaction. For excellence in work and promptitude in filling contracts, the large patronage they enjoy is the best guarantee.

In addition to the other features, recently the firm added to their general business a stationery and blank book department, which is filled with an assortment of goods in this line especially suitable for business men, and all of the best quality. They are prepared to fill all orders for blank books or anything in the stationery department—as rulers, pens, paper (all sizes) inkstands, erasers, rubbers, pencils, &c.—in the shortest time, and at the most reasonable prices.

If dealers desire any further recommendation for bestowing their patronage upon this establishment they have it in the individual character of each of the gentlemen comprising the firm. Mr. Wm. J. Jackson, has a practical knowledge of job printing, gained in years occupied a position as foreman of one of the departments of W. S. Haven & Co. The practical business man, is Mr. W. H. Moore, who has charge of everything pertaining to the office duties and general management of the business, and Mr. Jackson is always favorably known in mercantile circles, having for many years been connected with the house of Mr. Penrose, whose houses occupied in front rank in the grocery trade in Pittsburgh.

He has also profitably employed his leisure hours in a journalistic way, as an editorial coutributor to the GAZETTE and to other secular and religious papers in the city and elsewhere. The remaining partners are the Dr. S. H. Nesbit, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and Mr. Moore, business manager of that journal, but neither of them is actively engaged in the business. With such gentlemen comprising the firm, and with the facilities with which their office is supplied, we can unhesitatingly recommend all our readers who do desire anything in the line of "Job Printing" to call at Jackson, Moore & Co.'s, Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE

Commonwealth vs. Francis Mullen, indicted for attempting to escape from the workhouse, on the oath of Superintendent Cordier. The defendant was a prisoner in confinement at Claremont, and made an attempt to escape. Plead guilty, and was sentenced to ten dollars fine and imprisonment for fifteen days.

Commonwealth vs. George Whigham, indicted on the oath of Robert M. Elmwood, for malicious mischief. He was alleged to have destroyed property to the amount of $75, and crushed the furniture up. Verdict not guilty, and the costs divided.

Commonwealth vs. Hamilton Wigham, selling liquor to minors. Verdict of guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the court. Fined $20, with the provision that he shall serve twenty days in jail if not paid.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Carroll, indicted for nuisance on the oath of Michael Horton. The offense consisted of his permitting an obstruction to be placed in his premises in front, without taking measures to abate it. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay one dollar, the costs, and the nuisance to be abated within ten days.

Margaret G. Douglas was arraigned on an indictment charging her with receiving stolen goods. It was alleged that the defendant purchased a watch from a man who was recently released from the Penitentiary, knowing that the property had been stolen from a man named James Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham testified that the watch was stolen from him a month ago by a man who called himself Charles Newman, and was subsequently found in possession of the defendant. The defendant said that the man sold the watch to Cunningham for $45, and some time afterwards she purchased it from him. The watch is now in the store to have her name engraved on it. She told the witness that she had purchased it from Newman for fifteen dollars. Mr. Terry was called for the defense and testified that he was at the house of Mrs. Douglas, in Mulberry alley, at the time Newman offered the watch for sale. Mrs. Douglas took the watch out to ascertain its value before she purchased it. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Com. vs. M. Kellgallon.
Com. vs. Patrick Kelly.
Com. vs. Pat Donnelley.
Com. vs. Luke Rogers.
Com. vs. Thos. Williams.
Com. vs. J. H. Merrett.
Com. vs. Wm. Reed.
Com. vs. Wm. Cunningham.
Com. vs. Joseph Kurtz.
Com. vs. Alfred Clark.
Com. vs. Wm. Powell.
Com. vs. Wm. Jones et al.
Com. vs. Richard Moon.
Com. vs. J. Andrew Jackson.
Com. vs. Jas. Hughes.
Com. vs. Geo. Hall.
Com. vs. Wm. Dickson.
Com. vs. Wm. Glunt.
Com. vs. W. Watkins.
Com. vs. Thos. Lock.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

A Gentleman is Caught by a "Daglas ad Respondendum" and is Rescued by a "Habeas Corpus."

Mr. Robert Thorn, an insurance agent, was arrested the other day at the instance of the Citizens' Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, West Virginia. A sheriff's deputy pounced upon him with a paper bearing the terrible title of "*capias ad respondendum*" and he was about to be taken into custody by an ordinary legal process or warrant, but to be brought before the bar of justice by that awful "*capias ad respondendum*" is enough to make a man hate his mother. But to come down to dots, Mr. Thorn was detained in the sheriff's office as already mentioned C. A. R., which was based on the allegation that Mr. T., by fraud and misrepresentation, had induced the said insurance company in the sum of $855.75, said sum being the aggregate of a number of premiums on policies.

Yesterday Mr. Thorn related his grievances to the Court in the shape of a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* against the sheriff, in order that cause might be shown, if any there was, why the defendant should be detained. The Court awarded the *habeas corpus*, making it returnable at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A short time before the hour of three P. M., Mr. N. Shriver, Secretary of the said Insurance Company, and other interested parties, held a consultation, the result of which was that all proceedings against Mr. Thorn were withdrawn, and the latter was ordered his discharge from custody. This is but another proof of the potency of the *habeas corpus*. Before it, even the *capias ad*, &c., knocks under.

LOCAL INSPECTORS' REPORT.

Report for the Six Months Ending June 30th

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, the Local Inspectors of the port of Pittsburgh submitted the following:

HON. Wilson McCandless, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Sir—We have the honor to submit herewith the report of the proceedings connected with the inspection of the steam vessels enrolled on the 30th, 1871. During this time we have inspected sixty-four steamers of all classes,